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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,527—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
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Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

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IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	....	4,139	1st April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

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VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	15th Feb, 1899.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,273	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,695	7th April, 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
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Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd Feb., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 24, 1899.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

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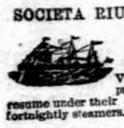

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	Tons.	Sailing
Doo. BALDUINO ..Capt. O Canepa ..	5,000	2nd Feb., 1899

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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
INDUS	6,000	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,262	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
VARELA	4,265	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	9th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	4th July 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th Feb., 1899.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at ReducedFares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 31st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 2nd February calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 24th February, 1899.

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. "SCINDIA" 2,729 tons, on or about 31st January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 10th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 5th February.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 10th February.

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By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

TENDERS are invited by one o'clock on THURSDAY, the 2nd February, 1899, for constructing a DISINFECTING SHED, at Malet Bunder, and also for BANDMEN'S QUARTERS, etc., at Government House, Malabar Point. The values of the works are Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 14,000 respectively.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

K. G. DESAI, L. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 28th January, 1899.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and FERRY TOLLS in the Nasik District, as follows,—

1. Road Toll for one year from 1st April 1899, to 31st March 1900.

2. Ferry Toll for one year from 1st April 1899, to 31st March 1900.

A separate Tender for the Ferry at Deola in Taluka Igatpuri should be made.

A Tender for the Road Toll accompanied by a Currency or Promissory Note of Rs. 1,000 or a receipt for Rs. 1,000 paid into any Government Treasury and a Tender for the Ferry Toll accompanied by a Currency Note of Rs. 100 or a receipt for Rs. 100 paid into any Government Treasury and a separate tender for the Deola Ferry Toll accompanied by a Currency Note for Rs. 10 or a receipt for Rs. 10 paid into any Government Treasury should be sent in so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, not later than 12-30 P.M., Madras time, on the 24th February, 1899.

For all particulars regarding the Tolls and conditions under which tenders should be made apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik.

R. A. L. MOORE,
Collector of Nasik.

Camp Chandor, 24th January, 1899.

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For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

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Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 4 p.m., the following property.—All that piece of land situate near the railway station at Khangaum, admeasuring 14 acres and 29 guntas, more or thereabouts, together with the buildings standing thereon, formerly the property of the Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co., Ld. The property is bounded by a high pucca-built stone wall and is situate at Khadgaum, in the sub-district of Khangaum, in the district of Akola, in West Berar, and is bounded on or towards the east by the public road, leading from Khangaum to Salam, on or towards the west, by the high road from Khangaum to Neemgaum, on or towards the north, by a cottonfield, and on or towards the south, partly by an open field, and partly by a nullah, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Company Limited. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

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On account of the concerned—
40 boxes "Pioneer" old Scotch whisky,
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On account and at the risk of Jamsetjee Jerjeebhoy Pagreewalla—
21 boxes Scotch Whisky.
On account and at the risk of Fuckeer Mahomed Barmull—
1 case electric bells.

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The property of Revd. Mr G Ledgard,
1 English rubber tyred victoria and 1 set English single harness,
A number of new and second hand-pneumatic bicycles.
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1 handsome new victoria, with lamps complete.
1 strong-built glass-fronted brougham.
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1 victoria with pony and harness.
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1 variety buffalo, with calf giving 7 seers milk daily.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

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A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

Sale of Two Plots of Ground suitable for Building Purposes on the Dongersey Road, at Malabar Hill.

By order of the vendor, Mr. Chaturbhuj Govindji, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Shamjibhai Akhai, the undermentioned properties, at 4 p.m, on THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure, together with the fruit and other trees standing and growing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing 1878 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 572, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards, the north, partly by the property of Kalandas Kirparam, and partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, on or towards the south partly by the property of Sonderdas Jadowji, and partly by the property of Kalandas Kirparam, and partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, on or towards the east, by the property of the said Chaturbhuj Govindji, secondly hereinafter described, and on or towards the west, partly by the aforesaid property of the said Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, and partly by the aforesaid property of Sonderdas Jadowjee, and which said piece of land is assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward Nos. 3152, 3153, and 3160, and, Street Nos. 13, 14, and 24, and is now in the possession of the Vendor.

SECONDLY.—A piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure, situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, on Doongersey Road, on the north side thereof, without Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing 2,400 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north, by property of the late Kallandas Kirparam, on or towards the south, by the said Doongersey Road, on or towards the east, by the property of Bhikdas Vallabhdas, and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on or towards the west by the property of the said Chaturbhuj Govindji, firstly herein before described, and which said premises are together with other premises, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward Nos 3152, 3153, and 3160, and Street Nos 13, 14, and 24, and are now in the possession of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs, Bloknell Merwanjee and Motilal, vendor's Solicitors, at their office, No 79, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, where the title-deeds can also be inspected.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th January, 1899.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.
One new English-built C under-spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood and with patent brake.
English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold. Rs. | Silver Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS IN TIMINGS OF LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN COLABA AND VIRAR.

THE TIMINGS of the LOCAL TRAINS between COLABA and VIRAR for WEEK-DAYS and SUNDAYS will be slightly revised on and from WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1899, and SUNDAY the 5th idem respectively.

Particulars may be ascertained from the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th January, 1899.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,

INCLUDES TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.

THE Agent and Chief Engineer B. and N. W. Railway, Gorakhpur, is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS up to the 28th February, 1899, for the SUPPLY of CASTOR and AXLE OILS from 1st April, 1899, to 31st March 1900.

Form of Tender at Rs. 2 each, giving full particulars, can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H ARRY P. DICK,
Storekeeper, B. and N. W. Railway.

Samastipur, 18th January, 1899.

COURATE GUJRATI TRANSLATION OF THE HOLY KORAN.

IMPORTANT Technicalities explained with Lives of Prophets, Notes and Commentaries. Price Rs. 3 before 2nd April, 1899, afterwards Rs. 4.

By SHAIK MOHMED ISFAHANI,
Prof. Persian and Arabic,
Samaldas College, Bhavnagar.

THE

OVERLAND MAIL.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, INCLUDING POSTAGE, £1-10-4.

THE only NEWSPAPER now PUBLISHED in LONDON for DESPATCH by the WEEKLY INDIAN MAILS, which is devoted to intelligence and topics specially affecting the INDIAN SERVICES and RESIDENTS in the East.

Subscriptions received by the Proprietors, Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill and 45, Pall Mall, London, or by their Branch Firms, Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay, and Messrs. KING, HAMILTON and Co., Calcutta, from either of whom copies of current issues may be obtained.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from the Government of H. H. the Nizam, who are the Mortgees under an Indenture dated the 13th September, 1894, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for Sale by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the Executor of the Estate of the late SIRDAR DILER JUNG ABDUL HUCK the following valuable immoveable properties in Bombay. The Sale will take place on the 16th February, next, and is made under the terms of the before-mentioned Indenture and is subject to the particulars and conditions of sale, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers or at that of the undersigned solicitors to the Government of H. H. the Nizam.—

LOT No. 1.

The Leasehold premises known as "The Esplanade Hotel," situate adjoining Rampart Row, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Secretary of State for India in Council for a term of 999 years from the 26th day of August 1857, at a yearly rental of Rupees 32-12, subject to the covenants and conditions mentioned in the said Lease.

LOT No. 2.

The premises known as "The Sirdar's Mansions" or "The Esplanade Annexe Hotel" situate at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for the period of 50 years from the 1st January 1838, subject to the terms and conditions of the said lease. The lease is renewable under the conditions mentioned therein.

LOT No. 3.

The premises known as "The Old Secretariat" comprising an area of 12,418 square yards, situate in Hummum Street, Bombay, and abutting also on Tamarind Lane, Bank of Bombay Chuteh Lane, Bruce Lane, and Apollo Street. The premises are of an Estate equivalent to freehold and are let to responsible tenants at a rental amounting to about Rupees 8,000 per month.

The sale of Lot No. 1 will commence at or near the premises on Friday, the 10th February, next, at 3-30 p.m.

That of Lot No. 2, at or near the premises on the same day at 4-30 p.m.

That of Lot No. 3, at Bruce Lane, Fort, at 5-30, p.m., on the same day.

The right of sale by private contract is reserved by the Vendors in respect of each lot.

Particulars as to the title to and income and profits of these properties can be obtained on application to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their Office in Tamarind Lane, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of January, 1899.

ROUGHTON & BYRNE,
Solicitors to the Govt. of H. H. the Nizam.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NEW DEPARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE

India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to

Her MAJESTY the QUEEN
H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of ullages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES,

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

For price lists

For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)

Apply to their Representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Forbes Street, Bombay.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)

CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,

Rs. 120 per dozen.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,

Rs. 48 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT,

Rs. 52 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,

Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

19, Bank Street.

OR

Retail Agents :—

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	1 bon.	1205xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	16,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Comme rcial Bank of India.	10,000 / 16,000	100 / 75	100 / 75	8 p.c.	109
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	50	all	3 pr. ct.	50
Chartor Bank	40,000	320	320	10 pr. ct.	2894
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	6125	all	At par.	
National Bank of India	48,000	250	212½	9 pr. ct.	29

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly		
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	990	Nil		
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	...		40
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	30	Nil		345
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	515	1,000	1,000	30		1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.		
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	280	Rs. 15		185xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40		480
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs. 25		540
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	...		20
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50		500
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	550	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.		1,000
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 45		1,385
China Mills Co. Ld.	965	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50		635
City of Bombay Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50		825
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.		125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	...		650
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	...	Rs. 10	
Coorla Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50		425
Curri m bhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50		815
Dhurl Mill	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 30		535
Dhanlia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	500	250	all	dvd Rs. 20		415
Dharamsey Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		300
Dunlop Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30		1,000
Empress Mills	2,500	500	500	dvd 30		500
Framjee Petit Hindustan	1,250	1,000	1,000	...		650
Hutgungbai Mills	780	500	500	...		570
Howard Mill Bullough	1,000	500	500	...	25	675
Hope Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	90	470
Hydershah	700	1,000	1,000	...	0	1,325
Imperial Cotton	900	1,000	500	dvd Rs. 15		350
Indian Manfg.	90	1,000	1,000	dvd 25		750
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50		825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	...	20	480
Jaffer Alli	980	500	500	dvd Rs. 30		380
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 15		175
Jeejeebhoy Bailed Cotton Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	20 dvd		295
Kamani Co., Ld.	543	1,000	1,000	...	20	375
Khandesh	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30		505
Khatau Makanji Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	...	65	80xd
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30		540
Leopold	2,500	100	100	7½		210
Lord Reay Mills	545	1,000	1,000	...	20	575
Maharashtra Ginning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50		900
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 100		2,325
Mahalaxmee	950	1,000	1,000	Nil		315
Mahboob Shah Mills (Ginning)	2,500	500	500	15 per ct.		...
Manockji Petit	4,05	1,000	1,000	dvd 70		2,335
Mohanlal K. Pa-kh & Mfg Co. Ld.	...	...	...	...		...
Ammoli	380	100	116	dvd Rs. 18		142xd
Mazagon	2,000	500	...	dvd Rs.		100
Morarji Goculdas	1,030	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50		1,750
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 15		70
Madura Mills	1,719	100	100	Nil		78
National Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		ps 89
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		200
Oriental	5,750	625	4 25	dvd Nil		180
Presidency Mills, Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50		1 060
Queen Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40		710
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		410
Saraswati	1,250	500	500	Nil		500
Shamsher Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30		700
Shivaji Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 20		1,325
Shoharsee Mills	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30		825
Soonderdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20		625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil		210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv 'e 32½		320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15		225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15		325
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		600
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 20		625
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs. 15		390
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50		0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 20		350
Venishuker Lukhmidas Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs. 40		410xd
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	Nil		2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 80		4725
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd R.		250
Wadia Mills	1,000	600	1,000	nil		...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	825
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	125
Bhaow nuggee City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Nil	925
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	...	175
Colaba	600	200	200	dvd Rs 12½	210
East India	600	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs 15	315
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,300
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	75
French	150	6,000	500	75 + 25	200
Harvey and Sabapathy (Bellary)	300	500	500	dvd Rs 50	450xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	dvd Rs 30	340xd
Khanguan	700	100	100	Rs 15	142xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	240	450	450	Rs 60	475
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr c	275
Mercantile	380	500	500	...	70
Mofussil Co.	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	75
Munmar M	925	400	400	dvd Rs 35	360
New Bezar	100	500	all	25	207½
New Indian	600	500	500	dvd Rs 25	360
Prince of Wales	90	125	125	Rs 15	165
Sabapathy	150	500	0	20	350
Sassoon	500	250	7-	38	340x1
Sind and Punjab Co.	500	500	500	20	355
Sir	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Srah Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	20	400xd
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	200	250	250	Nil,	75
Volkart	37	200	all	12	995
	-	600		Rs 75	

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly		
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5		150
Back Bay Baths	60	50	50	15		95
Badhan Pile	6,000	100	100	12 pr ct		125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	200		5,850
Do. New Issue	600	375	625	75		1,475
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 2		65
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	6	ct	50
Bombay Fleur Mill	900	500	500		50	915
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.		200
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	800	200	200	dvd Rs 10		201
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,50	250	250	9 p	15	330
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2.	500	50	...		55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	20	10	10 pr. ct.		15
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.		190
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	375	21		345
Kurrachee Landing ... syks & Co., Ld.	500	500	200	...		183
Napier Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 15		155
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.		25
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.		114
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6		60
P & O Steam Navigation	10,000	100	1,000	dvd Rs 60		900
Remedy & Co.	1,000	100	100	...		200
Shoolbred & Co.	1,000	100	100	...	Rs 3	200
Standard & Co.	1,000	100	100	...	Rs 7	2 14

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 52m. High water, 1-12m., 1-22a. Low water, 7-16m., 7-2a.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles Association meeting at Coorla.

Chatre's New Indian Circus, Esplanade.

BOMBAY HUNT.—We are asked to state that for the remainder of the Hunting Season commencing from 2nd proximo, hounds will meet at Santa Cruz.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.—The charge of criminal breach of trust brought against J. P. D'Souza, late Head Clerk in the Technical Institute was on Tuesday last withdrawn, and the accused discharged.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—The construction of water works and light house is going on apace in Pipavav, a bunder under Bhavnagar. On Wednesday at Wadhwan a fire broke out in the cotton press in a Stock of cupas, when two children were extensively burnt. The children succumbed to their injuries in the hospital.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Honorary Conductor regrets to State that owing to a severe attack of bronchitis Mrs. Tinley will not be able to sing; but the concert will nevertheless be given on Thursday next as advertized, as Mrs. Muir Mackenzie has kindly undertaken the part of "Miriam" and Mrs. Bolham that of the "Eri King's daughter."

PLAGUE AND BURGLARY.—NarayenPandurang, residing at Girgaum Back Road, locked the door of his room on the 21st instant and went to reside at Dadur on account of plague. During his absence, his place was broken into and gold and silver ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 453 were stolen.

GAMBLING AT BAPTY ROAD.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Gannon prosecuted Oomar Rudha and twelve other Mahomedans, charging the first accused with keeping a common gaming house at Bapty Road and the rest together with No. 1 playing therein with cards, dice and money, on Friday night. The keeper of the house was fined Rs. 10 and the rest Rs. 5 each.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Constable Chambers charged Ganji Dawji with cheating in respect of several gold coins. It was stated that the accused arrived on Saturday morning by the mail steamer Egypt, and was at once arrested by Inspector Wynne in accordance with instructions telegraphed from Aden. On his being searched he was found in possession of twenty sovereigns and fifteen rupees. The accused was remanded pending the receipt of further instructions from the Aden authorities.

THE M. N. TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP.—Mr. N. B. Wagle, B.A., of Canara, proceeded to England by the homeward mail steamer "Caledonia" on Saturday last to study the Glass Industry. He has secured the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy Travelling Fellowship tenable for three years and has received aid from the Baroda, Cutch, Bhavnagar and Junagad states for the said purpose. His numerous friends and relations were present to bid him good bye on the Ballard Pier. He was received by Mr. S. S. Wagle who garlanded him and presented him with a superb Bouquet.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at Kolbwadi first Lane, touching the death of Savitree, a Hindu girl, aged fourteen years, wife of Bapu Raghunath, a goldsmith. About 8 o'clock on Friday evening the deceased had just finished cooking and was seated near the fire place, talking to her sister, who had come to see her. Suddenly a spark flew from the fire place on to the deceased's saree, setting it on fire. The girl tried to put out the flames with her hands, but could not do so. A neighbour came up and extinguished the fire by pouring over it a chattiful of water. Deceased was extensively burnt over the left thigh, left side of her chest and left cheek. She refused to go to a hospital and was treated at home by her husband. She passed a restless night, and died on Saturday. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

AN ATTEMPT TO CUT HIS WIFE'S NOSE.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Chuni Sabou, a watchman, working in the premises of the Bombay Dying Company, was charged by Inspector Meyers, with causing grievous hurt to his wife, Nasiban, in that he attempted to cut her nose off with a razor and caused a wound on the throat. The accused recently suspected his wife of infidelity. On Friday morning, while the woman was lying asleep, he attempted to cut her nose off; but the woman resisted, and in the struggle she sustained a wound about five inches long by the side of her throat. The accused also received a slight cut on his left hand. A number of accused's fellow workmen, on hearing the woman's cry, appeared and prevented the man from committing further mischief by wrenching the razor from his hand. The accused was given over to the police and the woman was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained for treatment. The case is remanded, pending the recovery of the woman.

CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A EUROPEAN SOLDIER :—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flannagan, charged William Main, of the Shropshire Light Infantry, stationed at Colaba, with the theft of a hack-victoria and horse of the aggregate value of Rs. 750, belonging to one Buffati Hajl. The complainant stated in his evidence that at about 12-30 in the morning the accused and a European woman got into his Gharry at the Meadows Street, the accused ordering him to take them to the London Hotel. On reaching the Marine Lines the accused asked him to drive them back to the Fort, and when they came near the Post Office, he directed him to take the gharry to the English Hotel. On arriving at the Hotel, the complainant was told to carry them to the Parsee Bazaar and thence to the Pow Bazaar. The gharry was stopped near the Commissariat Barrack, where the woman alighted, and as the accused was about to follow her the complainant demanded his fare. The accused thereupon struck the horse and the front part of the gharry with a stick and broke a lantern attached to it. He then assaulted the complainant with his clenched fists, knocked him down, and getting hold of the reins drove away the gharry in the direction of Colaba. The complainant ran after him shouting, and

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

EVENING CONCERT

IN THE TOWN HALL,

ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND,

AT 9-15 P.M.

120 PERFORMERS.

Orchestra of 48 Performers.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF

H. E. the GOVERNOR and of Lieut.-Colonel COLLETTE

and the Officers, King's Shropshire Light Infantry. Members of both Bands will assist the Society.

PART I.

1 .....Abendstille (Angelus) .....Muller-Oldenburg
By the Orchestra.

2 Solo .....Jerusalem ! thou that killest the Prophets (St. Paul) .....Mendelssohn.
Mrs. MUIR MACKENZIE
Accompanied by the Orchestra.

3 Violin Solo.....9th Concerto .....Ch. De Beriot
Madame KOENIG.
Accompanied by H E the Governor's Band.

4 Cantata.....Miriam's Song of Triumph.....Schubert.
For Soprano Solo and Chorus with Orchestra.
Miriam .....Mrs. MUIR MACKENZIE

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

1 March.....Rakoczy Indulo.....Berlioz
The celebrated arrangement of the great Hungarian March from La Damnation de Faust,
By the Orchestra.

Cantata..... The Earl King's Daughter.....Niels Gade
For Soli, and Chorus with Orchestra.

The Earl King's Daughter... Mrs. BOLLAM
Herr Oluf's Mother.....Madame LILY HOWARD.
Herr Oluf.....Mr. BASIL SCOTT.

"Prologue"—"At the Castle"—" At the Earl King's Mound in the Wood"—"The Return and Death of Oluf"—"Epilogue."

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.

An extra allotment of Indian Council Bills was made in London yesterday, of Rs. 10,000 on Bombay, at ls. 4 1-8d., also of Telegraphic Transfers, of 1 lakh on Calcutta, at ls. 4 5-32d.

Consols were unchanged at 111 1-8; French Rentes at 102-4 ; and Paris Exchange on London at 25·19 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 107 ; but 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities advanced 1-16 per cent, to £66. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltosed at ls 3 7-8d. Discount on Short London Bill. at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 1-8 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 1 0-8 per cents Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 2 3-8d pre oz. ; and. in New Nork at 59 1-4 cent per oz. while Exchange on London was 1-4 centhigher, at 4·84. p-4d dollars. The shipments of Specie comprised £40,000 in Silver to Bombay, and £89,000 to Shanghai.

Quotations in the London financial market to-day maintained their current level being without change in any of the denominations except Paris Exchange on London, which declined one centime, to 25·18 fcs., and Bar Silver, which was 1-16d. higher at 27 7-16d. per oz., the price of the metal in New York being also higher by 1-4 cent, at 59 1-4 cents per oz., and demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·84 3-4 dollars.

White Delhi Wheat was quoted yesterday at 30 1-2s, January-February shipment, to Hull, buyers via the Canal. For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation, was 36s. per 416 lbs., January-February shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, buyers via the Canal, market firm ; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 36s. per 416 lbs, same shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firm ; Brown Rapeseed, 34 1-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, market firm in tone ; Linseed, 38 1-2s. per 416 lbs., January-February shipment, to Humburg, business done via the Canal, in a firm market. To-day, 36 1-4s. per 416 lbs. was quoted for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, January-February shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market strong ; and 34 1-2s. per 416 lbs. for Brown Rapeseed, same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal, in a a strong market.

In the Liverpool Cotton market spot prices were unchanged for all descriptions save Bengals, which were 1-16d. higher ; and American Arrivals advanced 1-32d. all round, extreme quotations being 3 9-32d per lb. for January, and 3 5-16d. for May-June delivery. The market closed steady, Surats and Arrivals firm. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 bales East Indians ; and the Imports, 27,000 bales. The Manchester market closed firm.

To-day spot prices advanced 1-32d. for Bhownugger, Oomra, and Tinnevelly descriptions of East Indian Cotton in Liverpool and 3-32d. for Bengals ; Mid.. Americans were unchanged at 3 5-16d. per lb. ; but American Arrivals declined 1-32 to 3-64d. 3 1-4d per lb being quoted for January delivery, 3 5-64d for January February, and 3 9-32d for May-June. The day's Sales were 6,000 bales, of which 200 bales were Surats; and the Imports, 11,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats firmer, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market was firm. In the total sales in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday there was a falling off, as compared with the preceding week, to the extent of 1,000 bales, at 66,000 bales ; and the amount forward-to consumers was 20,000 bales less at 75,000 bales. The week's Imports fell away by 44,000 bales, being 181,000 bales. The total stock in Liverpool was 97,000 bales greater, and stood yesterday at 1,715,000 bales.

In Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton there was no change yesterday, 6 3-8 cents per lb, continuing to be the price ; April Futures were 3 points higher at 6·16 Cents, and July 5 points at 6·22 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 27,000 bales.

Futures further advanced in New York to-day, April moving up 2 points, to 6·18 cents, and July 1 point, to 6·23 cents per lb ; but Ready Mid-Uplands remained at 6 3-8 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports were 24,000 bales. The total quantity of cotton in sight yesterday was 8,700,000 bales, compared with 8,500,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

Locally, the Cotton Market has been firm in tone to-day. Exporters bought 2,800 bales, and the Mills 400 bales. Forward prices were a shade higher.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	14,054	bales.
Wheat	6,438	cwts.
Linseed	5,931	"
Rapeseed	2,823	"
Gingellyseed	11,926	"
Poppyseed	643	"
Groundnuts	1,097	"
Castorseed	1,991	"
Rice	37,699	"

EXCHANGE.—Rates have again been steady to-day at ls. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and ls. 4 1-4d. for three months' sight Credits. Very little business was reported either way, and the market closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	ls. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	ls. 4 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	ls. 4 1-4d.	"
Francs	1·71	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a steady market at 91 1-4 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 98 5-16 for Account. and 89 for 3 per Cents,

SHARES.—The market has been closed to-day owing to the death of a share broker.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Bhownuggur 2 23-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	66
Bar Silver	27 3-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia arrived here, this evening.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here, this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay left here, this afternoon.

PORT SAID, JAN. 27.

The Hall Line steamer Haddon Hall left here, this afternoon.

SUEZ, JAN. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here, for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this afternoon.

MARSEILLES, JAN. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia from Bombay, arrived this morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 27th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

The Fiorio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Hongkong for Bombay (to-day) the 28th instant.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 30.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

44-98—Bhalshanker and K—Sadanand Nathoojee vs Balcrishna Nathoojee—Crawford B and Co.

For Dismissal.

314-98—Crawford B and Co—Edward Miller and another vs Noor Mohomed Joosub—Thakurdas D C and H

To speak to the Minutes of the Order of Reference.

634-97—Edgelow G and W—Aga Mahomed Ismail bin Haji A G Cazrani vs Aga Gulam Husainbhi Aga—A H Larie and others—Payne G and S and M H Khan.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

573-98—Payne G and S—Awabai vs Burjorjee Jivanjee Mistry—Pestonjee R and K.

605-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Aishabibi vs Bayabibi and others—Payne G and S

81-98—K J Mantri—Harichand Makund Duru and others vs Clement Francis Rinney and others.

149-98—Dikshit and D—Lukmidas Valji and others vs Vallivahoo—Mansukhi D and J.

545-97—Madhavji V—Jetha Premjee vs Rustamjee Cowasjee Patel and another—Wadia and G.

176-97—Smetham B and N—Percy Ferdinand Fisher vs Artin A Essaji—Framji and D.

293-98—Hiralal M and M—Nathumal Narsingdas vs Madhowji Virji—Craigie L and O.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Judgment on Motion.

636-98—Payne G and S—Esafally Faezallabhoy and others vs Hurkisondas Haribhai and others—Crawford B and Co.

Long Cause.

626-97—M H Khan—Kalloosing Lassing and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadev Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

606-98—Edgelow G and W Rustamjee Eduljee Chanjibhoy vs Khaikhushru Khursetjee—Framjee and D. Short Cause.

39-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Nattu Dowjee and another vs Mackor Raghu Manor and others—Ardeshir H and D.

516-98—Balkrishna V N R—Karsondas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Noormahomed—M L Shroff.

819-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parbhai alias Canbai vs Dorjee Magjee—Little and Co.

621-98—Bicknell M and M—Hoosien Karim and others vs Yamunabai and others—Captain and V

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

MATTHEWS—HODGE—January 7, at Dean Prior, H F Matthews, India Civil Service Retired, to Edith Anna Katherine, daughter of late G Hodge.

MILLARD—MACKINLAY—January 11, at St Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh, by Professor Patrick, D D, and the Rev J Rudge Wilson, of Wilton parish, Walter S Millard, youngest son of the late Rev J H Millard, B A, to Isabella Caverhill (Sybil) eldest daughter of James Mackinlay, Esquire of 18, Eglinton Crescent.

WILLIS—ARMBRUSTER—January 4, at Cudworth, Somerset, R Willis, of H B M Consular Service, China, to Violet Jeannie, daughter of C Armbruster.

DEATHS.

PEARL—January 10, Surg-Gen W Pearl, I M S Retired, Welbeck st.

SMITH—January 8, at Garth Gannon, 192 Bedford Hill Road, Balham Rossbelle Jane Openshaw, the wife of Alexander Smith, late of the India Civil Service, in her 66th year.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS—January 21, at Dera Ghazi Khan, the wife of W F Adams, M R C S, K C M S, of a son.

ASHWORTH—January 21, at Aligarh, the wife of E H Ashworth, I C S, of a son.

HERBERT—January 13, at Bolarum, Deccan, the wife of Lieut-Colonel L Herbert, Central India Horse, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1899.

THE decision of the French Government to introduce a law to constitute all the sections of the Court of Cassation, a tribunal to deal with the interminable Dreyfus Case, was rendered inevitable by M. de Beaurepaire's indictment of the action of the Criminal Section of that Court. The intervention of the late President of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation, who resigned his high position to mark his indignation, real or simulated, at what he termed the partiality of President Loew and some of his colleagues, was unprecedented and extravagant ; but it undoubtedly made a great impression and secured the almost avowed object of discrediting in advance the expected decision of the Court in favour of Revision. M. de Beaurepaire gave what he termed his "revelations" to the public in instalments, the first of which was ludicrously inadequate to justify either the step down and out of the highest Court in France, or the "deep emotion" under which he professed to act, and the patriotic intuition which made him "tremble" for the safety of the country. He accused the Criminal side of the Court of being prejudiced in favour of Dreyfus, and with having shown a marked partiality towards Colonel Picquart, which they carried so far as to provide him, while giving his evidence, with a glass of grog, and asking him to give his opinion of General Gonse and other officers of the superior staff. With regard to the glass of what is termed "grog," it turned out that (1) Colonel Picqusrt was under medical treatment for influenza, (2) and that all the witnesses, including General Billot, were given a carafe of water to which they might, and apparently did, add a modicum of rum. It also turned out that the only reference made to General Gonse in Colonel Picquart's presence was, the innocent remark that as the testimony of that General was to be taken immediately, the Colonel's evidence could not be concluded on that day.

The Minister of Justice and the Prime Minister, had no difficulty in disposing of M. de Beaurepaire's charges under those heads ; and the Chamber of Deputies, by a large majority, voted the order of the day when those allegations were brought to the attention of the House. The ex-President then put forward ten points on which he based a demand for a supplementary inquiry, all these points showing intense bitterness towards the President of the Criminal Section. It was alleged that he had chosen M. Bard to report on the Dreyfus case, though he was the eighth on the list of Councillors, and the regular practice of the Court was to entrust the duty of reporting to the first on the list. It was alleged that this departure from all precedent was due to the fact that M. Bard had frequently denounced the decision of the Court-martial. It was asserted that M. Loew had chosen magistrates to deal with different parts of the case, who had already been won over to the cause of Dreyfus. It was also represented that the President manifested bias by constantly interrupting the generals when giving evidence, and encouraged an ex-officer, deprived of his commission for intemperance, to vent his rancour on the general staff. The most serious allegations were, that the President had frequent interviews outside the palace with M. Leblois Blois, a friend of Picquart and Dreyfus, and that the Councillor charged by him with a part of the inquiry, had frequent conversations with the relatives and friends of Dreyfus. These graver charges were, however, based on "persistent rumours which are circulating in the Palais de Justice." On these grounds, M. de Beaurepaire asked that the Minister of Justice should propose a law to transfer the inquiry to a more competent tribunal. "The fifteen members of the Criminal Chamber have given rise to a general feeling of uneasiness. Accept instead of them the whole Court of Cassation. It cannot be denied that the forty-nine magistrates, who compose the highest Court of France, offer a better guarantee than a single, divided, disturbed, Chamber. If the Dreyfusites, to whom I appeal, offer resistance to this scheme, it is because they prefer obscurity, and I consider them as confessing their friends' crime."

The attack on the President and his colleagues was calculated to seriously prejudice the position of the Court before the country. M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, while denouncing Beaurepaire's malicious action, acknowledges that it was only too likely to ruin M. Loew. This view seemed to be confirmed when the Government nominated M. Mazeau to take the place of M. Loew when the public trial reopened. That step produced the impression that the charges preferred by M. de Beaurepaire had rendered the President of the Criminal Chamber unworthy of confidence. It might, however, be attributed to another cause—the timidity of the Government in the face of the excitement created by the charges. Several influential newspapers, including the *Figaro* and others, favoring revision, called upon the Government to meet the new situation by asking the Legislature for power to transfer the Dreyfus case to a tribunal composed of all the sections of the Court of Cassation. The decision of forty-nine judges, if it be approximately unanimous, ought to satisfy the public as to the legality or otherwise of the proceedings of the Court Martial. But any approach to unanimity can scarcely be expected when four dozen and one Judges have to be convinced, especially when facts are obscured and distorted by passionate animosities. The necessity for legislation will, moreover, interpose a new opportunity for delay, which, under the circumstances, is a serious aggravation of the political and social perils arising out of this lamentable case.

IT is not surprising that the first glamour of conquest and possession over, opposition to imposing American rule over the Philippines should increase. The Filipinos, carrying out the original understanding, when the United States supplied them with common rifles and ammunition to enable them to establish their independence, have proclaimed a Republic. What is of more practical importance, they seem to be prepared to fight for it. Aguinaldo has been authorised by the Filipino Assembly to declare war against the United States whenever he may think it advisable to take that step. General Otis informs his Government that the situation is by no means reassuring, and that the Filipinos appear to be determined to force the issue, in other words, to force the fighting. The Government at Washington have replied to that significant communication by instructing the General to endeavour to avoid hostilities. Evidently public opinion in the States no longer favours a high-handed policy on the far side of the Pacific which a few weeks ago was spoken of even in London as about to become, if it had not already become, an American Lake. People are beginning to count the cost of a spirited foreign policy. *Harper's Weekly* has framed a very careful estimate of the financial responsibilities that will have to be faced if the United States annex the twelve hundred islands known collectively as the Philippines. To subjugate the Islands and restore order among the six million semi-barbarians of mixed races in which the truculent Malay element is the most prominent, will, in the opinion of military men, require a permanent military force from fifty thousand to a hundred and fifty thousand strong. If the two principal Islands, Manila and Luzon, alone be annexed, fifty thousand men may suffice. The cost of such an army would be anything between fifty millions and a hundred million dollars annually. When the work of conquest of those two Islands is complete in the course of years the army of occupation might be reduced to thirty thousand men costing twenty millions of dollars,—four millions sterling per annum. What will be the return for this outlay? The revenue of the Islands, if largely increased, would leave no appreciable margin over the cost of occupation when the expenses of administration and police were met. But the margin would disappear completely when ten millon dollars per annum, the cost of a naval squadron in Philippine waters is added. And there is little likelihood of any considerable increase of revenue, indeed the cost of conquest and occupation may easily exceed the estimate. The American tax-payer would become responsible for years to come for an amount, not less than sixty million dollars per annum, and possibly exceeding a hundred millions. That would be the first cost of becoming an Asiatic Power of whom the European Military Empires could say in Biblical language, "America has become one of us!" The ultimate cost may be much more considerable ; for the United States would have many temptations to indulge in a European war which she might not be always able to resist.

One of the contemplated advantages of this new departure is, that if Great Britain be in difficulties with a combination of Continental Powers, the United States will be in a position to share her troubles and perils in a spirit of filial disinterestedness. On the other hand, the exigencies of the new Imperialism may require war with Great Britain to compel us to keep our place. The bellicose *Journal*, which did more than any other yellow paper to bring about the war with Spain, has already given editorial prominence to the declaration that there must be "no British partnership in the Nicaragua Canal," and that our navy must be kept out of it by strong fortifications :—"The United States must garrison and fortify the ends of the Canal. We must build forts capable of resisting any naval force that can be assembled in the Caribbean Sea or the Pacific Ocean. This is the only sure way of making our domination certain and permanent. It is the only way to establish lasting peace with Britain. For when we have put the control of the Canal beyond the reach of an international naval struggle, no British Ministry can afford to quarrel with us. The Canal must be built. It is a question almost of life or death to do it at once. It is our military high-way. The Canal must be fortified ; for in impregnable fortresses garrisoned by American troops is the only sure means of permanent control to be found." In other words, the United States in their new role, must be equally ready to-fight for Greate Britain against the rest of the world, and to fight against her in the Caribbean Sea or in the Pacific, if British Ministers cannot be kept on their good behaviour by impregnable fortresses and a powerful American Navy. Meanwhile American emissaries of civilisation in the Philippines cannot exeept to make any profit out of that aequisition. The trade of the United States with that vast archipelago is about four million dollars ; that of Great Britain is about double. If tariffs and fresh taxation succeeded in ousting British trade and replacing it by the American article, the possible profit would not amount to one, or at the outside, two million dollars to set against the cost of occupation. A writer in Macmillan's Magazine shows that the expectation that the possession of the Philippines would improve the American trade with China is delusive. American commercial interests in China are small, and they cannot increase while the United States are wedded to protection. He concludes, that if the Philippines be annexed by force, sentiment and impulse and not any real calculation of commercial or political advantages will bring about that result.

THE Iron industry in Jabulpur district and the people engaged in it are exhaustively dealt with in a new number of the mineral and metallic series of the "Agricultural Ledger," that very useful series of treatises published by the Government of India. Saugor, Damoh, Mandla, Chanda, Bhandara and Raipur have iron-workers, but in Jabalpur the industry is most extensively carried on. To Mr. Hole, of the Forest Department, is due the credit of having studied and described the pursuit. Both iron-smelting and manufacture are carried on, the classes of people engaging in the two branches being entirely different. The people of the former class are, we learn, invariably poor, low caste individuals, and very rarely workers in iron, or blacksmiths by caste. They are, without exception, an ignorant class of people, very poor, absolutely unambitious and blind to their own interests. So long as they can manage to exist, any course of action, however advantageous in the long run, which involves a little present trouble and exertion is not contemplated by them. Like most natives they are strongly imbued with conservative ideas, and as long as possible they stay in the old groove in which their fathers ran, and when that becomes absolutely impossible and not before, they make shift, as best they can, to live by some other work that entails the least possible exertion. To this fact is mainly attributed the moribund condition of their trade which is one of the most ancient in India. Their subservience to the tyranny of middle-men is not lost sight of ; but Mr. Hole cannot refrainfrom pronouncing their present unprosperous condition to be due to their own indolence. They regard their poverty as inevitable and look on a lessee as the only person who can give them employment and therefore a blessing. The lessee who is generally an absentee Malguzar, confines himself to working the smelters as hard as possible with minimum pay, a glaring illustration of man's inhumanity to man. The Lohars or blacksmiths, are the second class of men, who usually confine themselves to manufacturing articles from the iron prepared by the smelters, and are generally much more intelligent. They prefer to be independent so that they can mend tools and pick up other odd jobs when not engaged in carrying out orders. They can, moreover, turn out articles of good workmanship, many of them acquiring considerable skill. But few of them know anything of the process of iron-smelting, or of the construction of the furnace and, as a rule, only those Lohars who are not clever enough to make their living as smiths become smelters. There can, however, Mr. Hole thinks, be very little doubt, that the furnaces and general methods employed by the smelters are the very best that, with the simple appliances at their disposal, they could possibly adopt, for with them improvement is apparently impossible. They have declined in the same ratio as their skill has. For the early smelters and smiths of India were skilful men, and produced a mass of wrought iron in the fourth century which would have been no easy operation at the present day with our largest rolls and steam hammers. Their decline has been more marked in the past few years, and at the present time the industry is stagnant. Government has again and again endeavoured to improve it in all legitimate ways, but without appreciable effect. That there is only a limited demand for Indian iron is easily understood, especially as it is sold in crude lumps which are difficult to work; whilst imported iron is in such lengths and shapes as can be conveniently and cheaply handled. For sundry purposes described, Indian iron is preferable ; and for these articles, though they constitute but an insignificant proportion, the demand is always steady. How to resuscitate the industry Mr. Hole offers no suggestion, his memorandum being but a carefully prepared study and a collation of facts which the Government of India may hereafter find some method of utilising.

BALKRISHNA HARI CHHAPEKAR, who has been arrested in connection with the Poona tragedy on the Diamond Jubilee day and who has been brought down to Bombay in charge of Mr. Henry Browin for the purpose of indentification, made a statement to Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court. The statement was taken down in Chambers, Mr. Venkatrao Buxi, the Chief Interpreter of the Court, only being allowed to be present. The statement, which occupied four hours and a half was kept, strictly confidential and the members of the Press were informed that it would not be published until after the accused was formally charged before a magistrate.

ON Saturday morning Brigadier-General Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District, accompanied by Captain Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, returned to Bombay from inspection duty in the Ahmedabad District. A salute of nine guns was fired from the land battery on his arrival.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, G. C. B Commanding the Force at Bombay on tour, left here on Saturday afternoon from the Victoria Terminus for Poona in company of Lady Low, two Misses Low, Major Stanton, Assistant Military Secretary and Captain Low, Aide-de-Camp. The departure was private. Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District and Captain Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General were present at the station to see the Lieutenant-General off. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the departure. Sir Robert Low will return to Bombay on the 4th proximo, and will leave on the following day for Baroda.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Egypt were his Highness, the Mahraja of Cooch-Behar and son ; Sir H. Tichborne ; Major General Jenning ; Mr. Dadereh, I.C.S. ; the Right Rev. W. Welldon, Bishop of Calcutta, Sir T. Fry ; Colonel E. De Brash, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department. The Bishop of Calcutta was met at the Ballard Pier by the Lord Bishop of Bombay the Venerable Archdeacon Scott and the Rev. S. Leigh-lye. His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch-Behar and his son and Colonel De Brash left for Calcutta on Saturday night.

AMONG the passengers who left for Europe by the P and O. mail steamer Caledonia, on Saturday, were Sir Robert G. Harvey, Mr. J. Seymour Keay, Mr. G. H. Farran, Professor A. Lustig, the Italian "savant," Dr. A. Lingard, and Mr. F. G. Linde, Resident Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway, Ahmedabad District. Mr. G. H. Farran, the retiring Commissioner of the High Court, was met at the Ballard Pier by a number of friends, among whom were Messrs. R. D. Setna, L. N. Banajee, F. R. Vicajee, H. M. Chichgar, &c. Professor Lustig was met at the bunder by Surgeon-Colonel Weir, Surgeon-Colonel Waters, Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksey, Dr. D. S. Fraser, &c.

IN consequence of a statement having appeared in the Press that public decency was shocked by soldiers being allowed to bathe in a complete state of nudity at the newly constructed tanks on the Vengurla-Road near Belgaum, official inquiries were instituted, and a Government resolution states it has been ascertained that there was no truth in the statement.

CAPTAIN W. M. WATSON, 2nd Battalion West Riding Regiment, has been selected for employment with the Chinese Regiment.

THE scheme for the probable establishment of a Central Gun-Carriage Factory for all India is under consideration of the Government.

THE 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, from the Cape will relieve the West Kent Regiment at Dum Dum, and not the Devonshire Regiment as stated some days ago. The battalion will reach India early in April.

BOTH Lady Trevor Plowden and her sister are now happily convalescent after their dangerous attacks of enteric fever ; and the Residency party have been able to move out to Belarum for change of scene and air.

LORD CURZON will preside at the Convocation of the Calcutta University on Saturday afternoon, the 11th February, and will attend the Muhammadan Literary Society conversazione at the Town Hall on the 6th March.

THE Government of India have already placed themselves in communication with the Local Governments regarding the census of 1901 with a view to the early nomination of a Census Commissioner to control the operations.

NEWS received on Thursday from Mr. George, with the Southern party of the Burmo-Chinese Demarcation Commission, shows that excellent progress continues to be made, and no serious difficulties have arisen to interfere with the marking out of the frontier up to the border of the Wa country.

A SMALL artillery practice camp is being held at Sakhisarwar, a village in the Dera Ghazi Khan district, from the 20th instant. The 71st Field Battery, R.A., No. 12 Company Eastern Division, R.A., and Ammunition Column Unit R. 7 are attending the camp, and the practice will last up to 30th instant.

THE following officers of the Indian Staff Corps will attain Colonel's allowance during the current year :—Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Abbott and Colonel C. F. Hughes, C. B., on the 7th June ; Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Wagham, 8th June ; Colonel H. S. Tandy, 12th June ; Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Stace, Unemployed Supernumerary List, 1st July ; Colonel A. L. McNair, 27th August ; and Colonel A. M. Hogg, 12th December.

THE Madras Government has directed the Board of Revenue to do all it can to develop the market for railway sleepers, and it seems likely that the local Forest Department will be able to supply all the sleepers for the Calicut-Cannanore, Shoranur-Cochin, and Tinnevelly-Quilon lines. It is a pity the local market was not "developed" sooner in connection with the Bezvada-Madras line, which has been heavily handicapped by the stupid contract made by Colonel Gracey for Burma *pyngadu* sleepers.

A DASTARDLY attempt was made to derail the up Darjiling mail on the Northern Bengal Railway on Wednesday evening. Five sleepers were placed on the Atrai Bridge, two at each end, and one in the middle. The bridge is a long one of iron girders, its position on the line being about 38 miles beyond Sara. The approach from the south is luckily by a long gradient up which trains have to go slowly. The engine knocked the sleepers aside, and no damage was done. The Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police proceeded to the spot on Thursday to investigate the case.

THE annual report which Lala Kunj Behari Thapur the Secreatary, was able to submit to the Committee of the Punjab Public Library late last month, on the working of the institution for the past financial year, was a very encouraging one. The number of subscribers had risen from 188 to 230, an important test of the growing popularity of the library ; and the number of books read or referred to was 43,444 against 41,506 in the previous year, a more significant test still. It cost just over Rs. 5,000 to maintain the place, but the limited resources at the command of the Committee interfere with the proper development of the institution ; and it is thought that local bodies might help more liberally, and that Native States—at least the important ones—might make small contributions,

THE total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending the 14th of January was 369, against 344 and 332 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 58. There were 22 deaths from cholera, against 51 and 32 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 4. There were two deaths from plague. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were four deaths from tetanus, against four in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 100 and 44, respectively, against 112 and 45 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 34·5 per mille per annum, against 34·5, the mean of the last five years.

CAPTAIN FOWLER, D. S. O., of the 1st Baluchis, is probably the officer who has received the C. M. G. for services in Uganda while Lieutenant W. St. A. Wake, Middlesex Regiment, who has been given the same decoration is in the Royal Niger Company's service. Major C. H. U. Price, who is promoted, also belongs to the 1st Baluchis. Of the new D. S. Os. Captain E. J. Ticklel, 14th Hussars, and Lieutenants N. Malcolm, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, P. B. Osborn, Oxford Light Infantry, and W. R. Dugmore, North Stafford Regiment, are attacked to the Uganda Rifles, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Martyr, D. S. O., Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who now receives promotion, is second-in-command, Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. L. Macdonald, R. E., and Major H. H. Austin, R. E., Majors McLoughlin and Ferguson, R. A. M. C., and Major E. G. Harrison. West Riding Regiment, who are promoted, are in the service of the British East Africa Protectorate. The two last-named officers get the D. S. O., in addition to promotion. Major C. G. Sitwell, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, who also receives the D. S. O., is in civil employ in Uganda.

A "Reuter" telegram from Toronto announces the death of the Right Rev. Edward Sullivan., rector of St. James's Cathedral, and formerly Bishop of Algoma. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his B.A. degree in 1858, being ordained the same year. After serving as a missionary at London, Ontario, from 1858 to 1862, he was appointed assistant minister of St. George, Montreal, a post he filled until 1868. He was rector of Holy Trinity, Chicago, from 1868 to 1879, and of St. George, Montreal, from 1879 to 1882, in which year he was appointed Bishop of Algoma. In 1896 he became rector of St. James's Cathedral, and sub-dean of St. Alban's Cathedral in the city and diocese of Toronto.

A "Reuter" telegram from Sydney says that the New South Wales Cabinet has approved the despatch of sixty men of the Colonial Lancers to Aldershot for six months' training. A reply has been sent to the numerous petitions received by the Home Office on behalf of Robert James Wark, who was convicted at the late Liverpool Assizes of murder, that the Secretary of State, after careful consideration of all the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN IMPROVING.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

A distinctly friendlier tone is now adopted by the French press towards England.

PLAGUE IN MAURITIUS.

A case of suspected plague is reported from Port Louis, Mauritius.

LATER.

The report of a plague case at Port Louis has been confirmed.

There are now several cases of plague under treatment there.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

The charges of partiality brought against the Judges of the Criminal Section of the Court of Cassation which is trying the Dreyfus case, by M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the ex-President of the Civil Chamber, has been fully investigated by a committee composed of the Chief President and two Judges of the Civil Section.

The Committee has submitted its report to the French Cabinet whose decision is expected to be announced to-day.

A NEW TRIAL BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

PARIS, JAN. 28.

M. Mazeau, the First President of the Court of Cassation has reported to the Cabinet that it is unwise to entrust the decision of the Dreyfus case to the Judges of the Criminal Section alone.

The French Cabinet has, therefore, decided to submit a Bill to the Chamber of Deputies on Monday next empowering the Government to refer the Dreyfus case to the United Sections of the Court of Cassation

The case will consequently be heard before a bench of sixty Judges.

THE SLUR ON THE MAGISTRACY.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The report presented to the French Cabinet by the Chief President of the Court of Cassation has been withheld except the conclusion which states that while the honour of the criminal section is not affected, it would be unwise to leave it the responsibility of pronouncing the final judgment in the Dreyfus case.

Meanwhile the criminal section of the Court continues the present investigation as a basis for a definite trial before the whole court of Cassation.

The Dreyfusites furiously denounce the decision as an unparalleled slur upon the whole judiciary.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT BIRMINGHAM.

M. Chamberlain in a speech at Birmingham dwelt upon the necessity of promoting co-operation between all branches of the English speaking race in their great civilizing mission.

He referred to the increasing trade with the Colonies and declared that the Bounty system was abominable and inconsistent with free trade, and he believed that the system would soon be abolished.

A HOISTING THE BRITISH FLAG IN THE SOUDAN.

Advices from the Soudan state that the British Flag has been hoisted at Wady Halfa and Atbara.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Commercial Agreement between France and Italy by 226 votes against 34.

THE PROPOSED CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

With regard to the proposals submitted by Mr. Cecil Rhodes, it is confidently stated here that Her Majesty's Government has consented to guarantee a railway from Bulawayo to Zambesi, but not beyond.

ILLNESS OF THE KHEDIVE.

AN OPERATION NECESSARY.

The eminent surgeon Professor Gussenbauer has left Vienna for Cairo. It is stated that he has gone there for the purpose of performing an operation on the Khedive.

UGANDA REWARD.

Captain Carleton has been promoted for services rendered in Uganda.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BURMA RETURNS TO RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 28.

Sir Frederick Fryer, who has been the guest of the Viceroy during his stay in Calcutta, left yesterday by the steamer Mayo, arriving in Rangoon on Tuesday.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The Commander-in-Chief has made the following appointments :—Native Mountain Artillery—Captain O. R. Tancock, Royal Artillery, to be Officiating commandant No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery 2nd Bombay Grenadiers ; Lieutenant E. G. S. Trotter, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Major Baker seconded on appointment to the British South Africa Protectorate Police.

BRIGADE FIELD FIRING AT POONA.

POONA JAN. 29.

Brigade Field Firing took place yesterday morning at Bapdeo Ghat road south of Yenla village. The troops were organised in two brigades; the first brigade consisted of the Royal Scots, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, 14th Bombay Infy., and 28th Bombay Pioneers, and were under the command of Colonel Hoskyns. The Second Brigade was composed of the Durham Light Infantry, the 19th Bombay Infantry under Colonel Phillipps, and the Divisional troops consisted of the 29th Field Battery, 1st Bombay Lancers and two companies of the Bombay Sappers and Miners. The whole of the troops were under the command of Colonel Belch, 3rd Bombay Infantry. As soon as the troops assembled instructions were issued ordering the 1st Brigade to detail into battalions and to furnish outlying picquets ; two Coys per regt to be posted in rear of each corps in a central position as a reserve, and in case of the force moving out of camp to attack the enemy. The 14th Bombay Infantry went out of camp and furnished the outlying picquets during the night. Unfortunately the moon was bright and nothing happened tell next morning. The general idea of the operations was that the force abovementioned should be concentrated at the village of Khundwa Khurd in anticipation of a probable disturbance. The special idea was that the inhabitants of the village of Yeula should bring in reports in the event of the village being raided and cattle carried off. In accordance with the foregoing a very realistic and striking scene occurred at the camp. The men were sitting awaiting orders when suddenly a group of men dressed as villagers appeared in the encampment clamouring loudly in Mahrathi that the village was raided, the crops destroyed and the cattle carried away. Orders were issued immediately for an advance, the time used in getting ready being carefully noted. Within seven minutes the Cavalry received ammunition, saddled horses and started off ; the Artillery followed in 16 minutes. The Infantry in the meantime got under arms to await developments and prepare for the attack. The Cavalry went off at a trot and soon sighted the enemy. Information was sent back that the enemy were in a position inaccessible to mounted troops ; they therefore dismounted and checked their fire. The enemy were represented by a series of coloured targets. It was understood that the Cavalry were to fire only on the red targets, the Artillery on the blue, and the Infantry on the red and white, and black and white. Ten rounds for the Cavalry and twenty for the Infantry were allowed. Earthen chatties filled with water were also interspersed amongst the targets. The 29th Field Battery came into action. The new equipment of 15 pounder guns, with which the Battery were recently armed were put into practical test ; cordite was used, and owing to the absence of smoke the Battery could be seen distinctly. Excellent practice was made at 1,400 yards range. The Infantry Brigade advanced in Quarter Column and commenced their operations. The Divisional troops took the straight line for Yeula. The Infantry were not in touch with the enemy. As soon as their attack developed, the Artillery moved in support, got into position, and at 1,000 yards opened an effective fire. An interesting experiment was tried for objective testing adjustment of Infantry and Artillery sights, to see if they are the same at a given range. With this object twenty picked marksman of the Durhams were detailed to form an escort to the Artillery. As soon as the ground became impracticable for Cavalry, they were placed alongside the guns, being given a range of 1,400 yards. The result of this experiment was not declared, but it is believed to have established the fact that it is safe for the Infantry to use the same range as gunners. The cease fire sounded at about 11-20.

Major-General Burnett, who was with Major Grant, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, and Captain McWhinnie, ordered the officers to assemble at Yeula where he expressed himself greatly pleased with the work of the second brigade which they carried out. The operations were well and effectively performed by all arms and the appearance of the attack was extremely picturesque. The photographic section of the Sappers and Miners took several views of the field hospital under Major Maitland who had its head-quarters at Yeula with dressing centres at different spots. The troops returned to Poona at three.

ARREST OF A YOUNG EUROPEAN.

Acting on telegraphic instructions from Calcutta, Inspector Fleming of the Cantonment Police arrested a young European aged 23, near the race course, who is said to be wanted in connection with a case of cheating at Penang in the Straits Settlements. The man's name is Harris. On being questioned he denied his name and said it was Robson alias Burton, and that he never had been in Calcutta. Yesterday he was placed before the Cantonment Magistrate, who remanded him pending arrival of a warrant from Calcutta.

GAIKWAR'S TOUR IN BOMBAY.

THEIR Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharanee Gaikwar spent some time in Bombay at the beginning of this month desiring rest and a little relaxation from the many active duties which are incumbent on Sovereign rulers. During their short holiday of ten days in this city their Highnesses discharged a considerable number of social duties. The Gaekwar, presided over a Darbar and at public meetings, delivered speeches, welcomed deputations, received addresses and replied to them. His Highness received and returned visits, paid a private visit to H. E. the Governor, receiving a return call from Lord Sandhurst. Their Highnesses helped several institutions, associations, clubs, &c, with their munificent aid. H.H. the Gaikwar subscribed to the funds of the Hindoo Fever Hospital Rs. 800, to the Gujarati Dramatic Club Rs. 800, the Chimana Raja Library Rs. 500, the Maratha Hospital Rs. 450, the Cama Hospital Rs. 200, the Chatra Circus Rs. 150, the Temperance Association Rs. 150, Shastri Pede, Petai, Manker, authors, and other private individual gifts as encouragement to arts etc., and in general charities he paid away Rs. 2150. Applications for assistance to the Ayurved College, to the Arya Mitra Mella, the Maratha Education Society, Mr. Tata's proposed Technical Institution, the Bhoote and several others are under consideration.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S MISSION.

THE HONGKONG CHAMBER PROPOSES A BRITISH POLICY.

AT the monthly meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce Committee on the 10th inst. it was decided to publish the following resolution passed at the special meeting of the Committee, held on the 19th November last:—

With reference to the mission of Lord Charles Beresford to China, this Chamber having considered the situation, political and commercial, wish to record the following opinions and recommendations:—

1.—In the interests of commerce it is vitally necessary that the position of the colony of Hongkong as the natural outlet and focus for the trade of the Two Kwang provinces should never be lost sight of in considering any claim to spheres of influence, that may be put forward either now or in return.

2.—Hongkong through a line of railway connecting first with Canton and eventually with Hankow and her sister cities Wuchang and Hanyang, will be in a position to directly tap the very heart of commercial China.

3.—The trade of Hongkong, now roughly estimated at some fifty millions sterling per annum, may, when the river ways of South China are opened and the railway to the Yangtsze Valley becomes an accomplished fact, reasonably be expected to expand immensely.

4.—The geographical situation of Hongkong, lying as it does half way between India and Japan, on the very borders of one of the most populous provinces of China and at the mouth of one of the greatest systems of inland navigation in Asia, is of supreme importance to British trade, and any scheme or policy that loses even partial sight of its unique advantages ought not to commend itself to the attention of the British Government.

5.—That, however important the trade of the United Kingdom with Central China, it must not be forgotten that the key to British influence and prestige in the Far East reports in the colony of Hongkong.

The Chamber therefore respectfully urge that while it is of the utmost importance to secure an 'Open door' for British and foreign trade in the Yangtsze Valley and in the North of China, it is imperative that:—

a.—Trade throughout China should be freed from all inland imports, one tax payable at the port of entry sufficing to frank goods to the consumer.

b.—That the dual system of Customs should be abolished, and a contribution to the provincial treasury be made out of the revenues of the Imperial Maritime Customs.

c.—In view of the lawless condition of the Two Kwang it should be strongly impressed on the Chinese Government that vigorous measures be promptly taken to put down brigandage and restore order throughout the provinces.

d.—That as part of the grand scheme for throwing open to foreign trade the entire waterways of China means be at once taken to secure the opening of the West River above Wuchow-fu and also the North and East Rivers along their entire navigable courses.

A TELEGRAM has been received from Port Said announcing the death there, on Jan. 7, of Mr. William Burgess Pryer, British Consular Agent at Sandakan, British North Borneo. Mr. Pryer, who was one of the pioneers of British North Borneo, was on his way home on sick leave. He first went to Borneo in 1877, and became the first British Resident at Sandakan in the following year.

BOMBAY RACES.

SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

MORE people even than usual turned out at Mahalaxmi on Saturday to witness the races which were quite as good, if not better than the average. Several very close finishes characterised the afternoons sport and in two races the winner caught the judges eye by the shortest of heads only. Many little improvements have been introduced, the two most noticeable being the seats in the private paddock and the determination of the stewards to have the races run up to time. A fine was inflicted on one gentleman rider last Saturday week for not taking the shortest way to the post when ordered to by the stewards and on Saturday all the Jockeys in one race were fined for unpunctuality. This is a move in the right direction, and when one or two examples of this kind have been made of the offenders there will doubtless be a little more attention paid to the saddling bell. Another very welcome innovation is the printing of the weights on the race card, and one which it is hoped will be continued. During the afternoon there was one objection which was withdrawn. It was in the Importers Plate when Orion and Spark bumped rather badly coming round the bend. In the same race a somewhat curious mistake was made by the Judge who placed Neilgow third wheras Crest finished some nine or ten lenths in front of Neilgow H.E. Lord and. G.Sandurst were present all through the meeting with a party from Government House. The music was provided by the band of the Marine Battalion. The following were the details :—

1ST RACE.—the Dealers' Plate. Distance—5 furlongs Winner, Rs 200; second, Rs 50; third, Rs 25. For Arab Horses landed since 1st August, 1893. W A. Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs 180 : once, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs ; oftener 10lbs Allowances—Galloways 7lb; Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 180, 3lbs.

Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a c Khaboor 1st 16lbs, Heeroo	1
Chief of Kagal's b a h Curzon 8st 12lbs, Nana	0

Betting ; 4-5 Khaboor 2-1 Curzon.

Only two of the five horses coloured on the card turned out and Khaboor was the only one in it from start to finish. Time—1min. 13 1-2secs-

2nd RACE.—Selling Race. Distance—1-2 mile. Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 50 ; third, Rs. 25. For Arab galloways 13-3 and under landed since 1st August, 1898. 13-3 entered for Rs. 1,000 to carry 10st. W. I. 5lbs. allowed for Rs 250 down to Rs. 500

Mr Artin A Essayie's g a p Khazalie 8st 6lbs, Namu	1
Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's g a p Admiral 7st 5lbs, Hiroo	2
Abdol Mohsen Shamlan's g a geld Towfig 8st 11lbs, C B Mahomed	3
Mr Abdoola Tamiin's d a g Babadin 8st 3lbs, Soda	0
Mahomed bin Mahomed's b a p Oostad 9st 3lbs, Dalel	0
Mr J Sowadaney's ch a p Saglavie 8st 11lbs, Nagar	0
Mr Jackson's g a p Clipper 8st 4lbs, Jakoo	0
Mr Lyndon's g a p Midas 7st 8lbs, Chuggan	0

Betting ; 2-1 Khazalie and Babadin, 3-1 Midas and Admiral, 4-1 the others.

Khazalie jumped off at the start and kept his lead the whole way winning very easily from Admiral with Towfig, third. Time 56 secs.

3RD RACE.—The Maiden Stakes Distance—6 furlongs For maiden Arab and C. B. Galloways. 13-3 and under. 13-3 to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. Winner of a race value Rs. 180 ; once, 4lbs ; twice 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs Galloways which have not won a race of value Rs 180, 5lbs.

Mr A M Bushari's g a g Liverpool 10st 4lbs, Greenhalgh	1
Mr D D's ch a Muktar 8st 12lbs, Gunza	2
Mr E A M's b a g Romeo 9st 7lbs, B Mahomed	3
Mr Agr Mirza Ahmed's b a g Investor 8st 9lbs, Nagur	0
Chief of Kagal's g a p Nizam 8st 9lbs, Chuggan	0

Betting : 6-4 Romeo. 2-1 Muktar. 3-1. Liverpool 4-1 Investor and Nizam.

Liverpool got away with a lead and was never headed, Muktar who was left badly getting up to second place. Time 1 mfn. 22 1-2 secs.

4TH RACE (To be started at 4-30 p. m. The Importers Plate Distance—5 furlongs. Winner Rs 200 ; second Rs 50 ; third Rs 25. For Australian Horses landed since 1st August 1893. W A. Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs 180 or over once 4lbs; twice 7lbs; oftener 10lbs. Winner of a race value Rs 400 and upwards 5lbs in addition to above penalties Allowances—Maidens 7lbs.

Mr G H Townsend's b aus g Spark, late Bogabilla by Prodigal—Galvanic 8st 7lbs, Johnson	1
Mr R G Baldock's b aus g Orion 9st 10lbs, Mr Dillon	2
Mr G Hunter's br aus g Neilgow 9st, Eagan	3
Mr Lyndon's c aus g Crest 8st 4lbs, C B Mahomed	0
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's ch aus m Bayswater, by Kenneth—Miss Monaro 8st 7lbs, Arjun	0
Mr R J Hunter's b aus g Summer Hill 8st 7lbs, Fowler	0
Mr G Hunter's aus g Stockings 8st 7lbs, Ellington	0
Mr G Hunter's b aus m Swampy 8st 7lbs, Pandoo	0

Betting : 1 to 3 Orion, 3 to 1 Spark and Crest, 4 to 1 Neilgow, any price the others.

Orion and Spark got off with a long lead paced the whole way together, Spark getting the verdict by the shortest of heads. Time—1min. 3 3-4secs.

5TH RACE—the stand plate. Distance—5 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 50 ; third, Rs. 25. For all English and Australian Galloways which have not won a race value Rs. 1,000, 14 hands to carry 9st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties. Winner of a race value Rs. 180 or over once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; oftener, 10lbs. Winner of a race value Rs. 600 or over, 3lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs. ; Galloways landed since 1st August 1898, 10lbs.

Mr Finch's b aus g Eric 7st 10lbs, Heiroo	1
Mr D D's c aus g Freddie 9st 5lbs, C B Mahomed	2
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's c aus m Alma late Anna by Soonmiel—Anita 8st 10lbs, Greenhalgh	0
Captain B Lovett's b or br aus m Lily of the Valley 7st 5lbs, Pandoo	0

Betting : 4 to 6 Erie ; 5 to 4 Freddie ; 3 to 1 the others.

The field was sent away to a good start with Freddie slightly ahead. At the distance Eric shot out and passed Freddie, winning easily by 2 lengths. Time—1min 6 1-2secs.

6TH RACE—The Lawn Stakes. Distance—1 mile Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 50 ; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C B Galloways, 14 hands and under. Handicap.

Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Hyderi 9st 3lbs, Soda	1
Mr Lyndon's b a g 8st 5lbs, C B Mahomed	2
Mr S K S's b a g Rainbow 8st, Jakoo	0
Mr A M Bushari's g a g Chanda 7st 12lbs, Chuggan	0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's c a g Solicitor 7st 2lbs, Beema	0

Betting : 5 to 4 Hyderi; 2 to 1 Squire; 3 to 1 Solicitor; 4 to 1 the others.

Solicitor cut out the work for 3 furlongs but was there passed by Hyderi and Rainbow with Squire in close attendance. At the distance Squire came along and passed Rainbow, but failed to catch Hyderi, who won easily by 3 lengths. Time—1 min. 54 1-2 secs.

7TH RACE—The Scurry, Distance—1-4 mile Winner Rs 100 ; second Rs 25; third Rs 15. For all Galloways 13-3 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 50. English and Australian. 13-3 to carry 11st 7lbs. W I, Arab and C B 13-3 to carry 10st

Mr R G Baldock's b aus g The Glen 10st 12lbs, Mr Dillon	1
Col J Monteith's b aus m Janie 10st., Mr Bland	2
Mr Jackson's b a p Conqueror 9st 2lbs, Mr Corbett	3
Mr P F Fischer's b aus m Hawkmoth 11st 4lbs, Owner	0
Mr S K S's c a h Boulter 10st, Capt Young	0
Mr A M's c a g Bassam 10st, Capt Peter	0
Mr Wilkinson's g a p Moslem 9st 11lbs, Owner	0
Mr Lyndon's c a p Prince 9st 8lbs, Mr Martin	0

Betting : 4 to 6 Hawkmoth 2 to 1 The Glen and Janie ; any price the others

The Glen and Janie were first away and after a desperate race the former won by a short head. Conjurer running into third place. Time—2 min. 7 3-4 secs.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P., left by the P. and O. mail steamer Caledonia on Saturday. He arrived here on the 13th instant, and has had a round of festivities during his fortnight's stay among us. He was the guest of Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt., at Readymoney Hall, Malabar Hill, during the fortnight, but had to yield to the pressing invitations of friends to special dinners. He was twice invited to dine with His Excellency Lord Sandhurst at Government House ; also at the invitation of other friends, at the Byculla and Royal Bombay Yacht Clubs. He passed a day at Poona, and two days at Khandalla as the guest of Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha. On Saturday he drove over with Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir to the Ballard Pier, where he received a load of garlands and bouquets of flowers from a number of friends, who met him to wish him godspeed on his voyage home. Among those present were Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., Mr. D. MacLauchlan Slate rand the two Misses Slater, Surgeon Colonel Waters, Surgeon Colonel Weir, Messrs. A. Douglas Johnston, Premchund Roychund, Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha, Rustomjee Manockjee Engineer, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Nanabhoy N. Kharegat, Framjee D. Alpiewalla, &c. Having shaken hands with those present, Mr. Maclean proceeded on board.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA IN BOMBAY.

CLERICAL ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

YESTERDAY'S SERMONS.

ON Saturday the Most Revd. J.E. C. Welldon, D.D., the newly-appointed Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, arrived at Bombay, en route from England to Calcutta. In the afternoon a meeting of the clergy of the Diocese of Bombay was held in the Cathedral, when there were present:—The Bishop of Bombay, The Ven. Archdeacon Scott, the Rev. C. Gilder, the Rev. G. Ledgard, the Rev. A. S. Hall, the Rev. S. Leigh Lye, the Rev C. Barham, the Rev. H. Rountree, the Rev. J. D. Ozanne, the Rev. L. B. Butcher, the Rev. T. Davis, the Rev. D. Evans, the Rev. D. L. Joshi. the Rev. Jacob John, the Rev. J. H. Lord. the Rev. R. S. Spooner, the Rev. Father Tovey and the Registrar of the Diocese, Mr. J. C. G. Bowen. The object of the gathering was to present to his Lordship an address of welcome, and the Bishop of Bombay proffered the greetings on behalf of his brethren. The text of the address was as follows :—

To The Most Rev. J. E. C. Weldon. D. D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India.

Most Reverend Father in God,

We, the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Clergy of the Diocese of Bombay desire to offer you our cordial and respectful greetings on you arrival in India.

We rejoice that we have the privilege of welcoming you as Metropolitan of this vast and important Province of the Church.

We have the sincerest feelings of thankfulness that one of your high intellectual gifts and scholarly attainments should have been called to occupy that great position, and we believe that you have qualifications of spirituality and sympathy not less marked, to enable you to use to the best advantage the unique opportunities which your office affords for promoting the Glory of God and the well-being of mankind in this great Empire.

We appreciate the motive which led you to obey the call that came to you, and to prefer the heavy burdens and the manifold trials of work in India to prospects at home, which must have been in many respects more attractive. We have observed in you, many indications of high enthusiasm and true Christian zeal.

We feel that you have realized with much intensity the mission of the English nation, and the spiritual capabilities and obligations of the English Church.

We are confident that your mind and personality will be a constant inspiration to us to follow the highest ideals of work and of purpose.

We assure you of our hearty co-operation in the furtherance of your aims and endeavours, and of our loyal obedience in all matters that pertain to your metropolitan jurisdiction.

(Signed J. BOMBAY,
W. E. SCOTT,
Archdeacon.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta said in reply :—My Lord Bishop, Mr. Archdeacon, my Reverend brethren. I thank you heartily for the address which you have presented to me as a welcome to India. You will believe that to one who is entering as I am with an anxious heart on the duties and responsibilities of a new office, words of sympathy and trust such as you have addressed to me are a great encouragement. In reply to them, I will only say that I have come to India because it was thought rather by others than by myself that I might do some little good in this vast country ; that I come as a friend of all men, if I am permitted so to be, and as the enemy of none; and that I shall seek in the years of my episcopate, to foster peace and piety and mutual charity among all classes, and above all, to love human souls. It is impossible to forget that the time is full of changes—as in the secular so in the spiritual offices of India. It was but the other day that you were my guest at Harrow on the eve of your departure from England, and we took counsel together about the work of the church and the country to which you were going. We could then enjoy the co-operation of the distinguished Bishop, the late Metropolitan of India, in following whom, after his long episcopate, I am cheered by the thought that it is still his purpose, while life lasts, to spend and be spent for the cause of the Church in India. But, also, my Lord Bishop, yours and mine are now the only episcopal offices which will soon pass into new hands. May not my first words to India be a tribute of respect and regret to one of the most highly honoured of Indian ecclesiastics—one whom to know was to love, and whom not to know was to be conscious of a loss as I myself am only too well aware, in coming out to this country. I refer to the late Bishop Matthew of Lahore. Then there is the venerable Bishop of Madras, whose learning and duration and length of service have given a true and unique position in the Indian episcopate, and who is about to resign if he has not already done so. At such a time when the lights of the Church of India are falling away, we who remain as inheritors of their spirit, may well fortify ourselves by higher resolve and more fervent prayer for the task of living as witnesses to Christ amidst the many millions who as yet know Him not as their Saviour, and for you all and for myself especially too, I would offer supplication that God will sanctify and bless us ; that He may forgive us our unworthiness and help us so to fear him that we may fear none else besides ; that He may strengthen us so to do his holy will, that at last through His mercy we may receive His blessing.

SERMON AT THE MEMORIAL CHURCH.

Yesterday morning His Lordship preached the sermon at Colaba Church, when he took for his text Revelations 21 chap. 7 verse., "He that evercometh shall inherit all things." He said he was glad to preach his first sermon in India to soldiers because he had received at Aden a letter which he could not fully disregard, seeing it was believed that before he left England he had made some disparaging remarks about the Indian Army. He had made no such remarks about the army. He said in England one thing only, and that was that while christian lives are of high value among all classes in India, no where are they more valuable than among soldiers. He would add, although it was not his province to find fault with soldiers, they might be sure if ever he had a word to say in rebuke of them, he should say it to their faces and not behind their backs. The text set before them a high ideal of Christian duty. It was impossible to read the last book in the Bible without noticing how frequently the word 'overcome' occurred. Christ asked of his soldiers victory, not merely to wish well. Wishes were good in themselves but they often end in failure. It was not enough to try; but only to him who overcometh was the crown given. In physical warfare we could rely on the courage and valour of men, but in spiritual warfare it is not so easy to be sure these men would act as good and true soldiers of their King. His ideal was that the soldiers of the Queen should also be soldiers of the Lord Jesus Christ. The two duties set before the Church of Christ were first to be deeply sympathetic with all men in their sorrows, their ambitions and their failures, and second to hold up a standard of a high and noble life and maintain it at that level however difficult the task is; and to point out that wrong is wrong and can never be right. He would give them a few thoughts for meditation and help. Home—and perhaps some hearts were sad at the thought of the far away land wherein dwelt our loved ones—and should not that inspire us to live in this hard land as they would have us live ? Country—and we were proud to belong to a race, the called of God, to play a conspicuous part, almost a supreme part, in the world of men. He could not bear to think of any Englishman, living far from his native land, who by his conduct should debase and degrade his country; and for the sake of the love of our country, and its honour, let us strive to do what is right, and noble, and pure. He finally asked them to think of Christ, and strive by the grace of God to become true soldiers of him, who gave His life for us.

In the evening the Bishop preached at the Cathedral, taking as his text Acts 4 chap. 13 verse, "And they took knowledge of them that they had been with Jesus." He asked what should be the object of the Church in India. Was it to say hard things about other religions than the Christian religion ? All religions were the natural outcome of the yearnings of the soul after something which is higher and better than human ; and all religions so considered are preparations for Christianity. Was it to indulge in elaborate argument for defence of the faith ? These all have their places ; but the lesson is : God has chosen the weak things to confound the mighty. This was not accomplished by great striking endeavours or spasmodic efforts, but by patient performance of duty the best results are achieved. The best fulcrum for the Church in India is for the Christian Society to exhibit the rectitude of a personal Christian life. The Christian character included many things beyond a pure life. The man of humblest degree could ennoble the church by a godly life. A Christian man should possess sympathy and patience, as in these things were contained true religion. Representatives of the English Church we are, and shall we be worthy or unworthy of His Name ? He trusted that in every act of life they would show that they were true disciples of Christ.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—JANUARY 28.

10 P.M.	70·3

SUNDAY—JANUARY 29.

6 A.M.	69·4
10 A.M.	79·1
2 P.M.	79·9
4 P.M.	77·6

THE FAR EAST.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

IN the Far East public interest wavers between Peking and the Philippines. When the excitement abated in the Philippines during the period of the sitting of the Peace Commission, the coup d'état drew all eyes to the North. Now that affairs are quiet at Peking public attention was attracted by the spark in the Philippines which has been fanned into a conflagration by the decision of the Peace Commission and the subsequent conduct of the American authorities. During the week General Otis, the American Military Governor, has issued proclamations and notices under instructions from the home Government intimating the establishment of a Government in the Philippines in accordance with that usually observed in a conquered territory. The Filipino nation resents this intrusion, and Aguinaldo has laid down in no mistakeable terms that the Filipinos are prepared to fight for their independence. Natives in the service of the Americans in Manila are leaving their employment, thus showing their sympathy with the Filipino authorities. The Baltimore and three transports have been lying for over a week at Iloilo and not a step has been taken towards the disembarkation of the troops, as the Filipinos have threatened to take the landing of troops as a signal for the commencement of hostilities. There is no desire amongst the American military force to fight the Filipinos ; but if duty calls they will respond readily enough, and they believe they would soon prove victorious. But the average American has no desire to see a spirit of enmity engendered, they have no desire to witness the spectacle of American citizens holding the Islands by force ; and they are convinced that once they get back to the mother country and are able to throw the weight of their evidence and experience into the scale, the balance of opinion will show against the annexation of the Philippine Islands as United States territory. Already there is a strong revulsion of feeling in America against the pronounced militarism of a section of the Government, and it is likely this popular demonstration will have a great influence on the future of the Philippines.

The Americans are in a curious position. Having expelled the Spanish forces, they are faced by a determined native combination which declares in favour of absolute independence. Had the Americans been decided in their policy at the outset, it is probable that the situation would have resolved itself without much difficulty ; but the U. S. Government does not seem to have a policy and the naval and military commanders are evidently powerless to move. One fact has been lost sight of in the recent development. At present, the treaty of peace is still unratified. Should hostilities break out, the Americans may treat the Filipinos as Spanish subjects ; but as soon as the treaty is ratified any rising against the American authority will be treated as rebellion and all prisoners treated accordingly. Neither side is willing to strike the first blow ; but the train is laid and the merest accident, within the next few days, may kindle the spark and cause a very serious explosion. In the meanwhile, the Americans maintain a strict censorship at Manila, and it is impossible to obtain reliable news for publication.

Lord Charles Beresford was entertained to dinner at Shanghai on January 8 by the Municipal Council, the China and American Association and the Chamber of Commerce. He delivered a racy speech which was in the main a repetition of his previous utterances since he came to China.

An enquiry was held this week at the Hongkong Harbour Office into the circumstances connected with the wreck of the British steamer Glenavon. The Court found Captain Pithie to blame for the casualty for not having navigated his ship in a careful and seamanlike manner, and cancelled his certificate for twelve months from the date of casualty.

The promotion of Commodore Swinton C. Holland, A. D. C., to the rank of Rear-Admiral has been received in Hongkong with much gratification.

H. E. Sir Henry A. Blake has shown a great desire since his arrival to get a thorough grasp of affairs in the Colony, and has personally visited many of the public works and the institutions, both European and Chinese.

This week he received the newly-appointed Directors and the retiring directors of the Tung Wah Hospital at Government House, and gave them some good advice as to the improved working of the Hospital.

A meeting of the Chinese householders was held last Sunday, when it was agreed to lodge a protest with the Government against certain rules in the new Sanitary Ordinance which it was thought would operate to the prejudice of owners of property, —"China Mail" (January 14th.)

SHOCKING CRUELTY TO A WIFE.

AN INHUMAN HUSBAND.

AT the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday morning Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate committed one Virji Ebrahim, a Mahomedan, residing at Nishanpada, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to his wife Amirbai, by biting the tip of her nose and those of her ears clean off. From the evidence adduced before the Magistrate, if appears that the accused, who is a native of Mahuva, arrived in Bombay about four months ago and put up with his wife, brother and mother in a house at Nishanpada. A woman named Keserbai also resided with them. Since his arrival in Bombay, Virji and his wife lived on most unhappy terms, the former suspecting the latter's fidelity to him and this unpleasantness continued between them. On the morning of the 10th instant accused returned home from his work to take his meal and asked his wife for his food. The latter told him that there was only stale bread in the house. At this time there was no one in the house, except their son—a boy aged eight years. Accused sent this boy to fetch a cup of tea from a shop in the street ; and then fastened the door of the room from the inside. He threw Amirbai on her back on the floor, sat on her chest and bit the tip of her nose clean off and also a piece from the upper portion of each of the ears ; but the inhuman monster did not think himself sufficiently revenged on the unfortunate woman by causing a permanent disfigurement on her face. He lighted a wick soaked in Kerosine oil and ignited her hair. In attempting to extinguish the burning of her hair, the woman sustained slight burns on both her hands. The woman cried out for help. Efforts were made by some neighbours to break open the door of the room but without success. Accused eventually opened the door, and immediately a number of people rushed in. The brutal assailant was secured and handed over to the police. The woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination she was found to have sustained a lacerated wound on the nose, removing a piece from the tip about two inches square. She had wounds on both the ears, a piece about two inches long being removed from each, also superficial burns on the forehead and left arm. The woman was detained in the hospital. After the evidence adduced by the police had been recorded, the accused made a long statement. He said that he and his wife were in their native country Mahuva about fourteen months ago. His wife came to Bombay about eleven months ago leaving him there and while at Mahuva, he received certain information regarding her in consequence of which he followed her. About ten days after his arrival here his wife was enticed away by a near relative of his but one Ismail interfered and restored her to him about six weeks ago. Accused said that he had Rs. 15 with him, which his wife and Keserbai, a woman who had been residing with them, stole. He demanded the money from the complainant, as he wanted to go to his native country, but she refused to return it to him. On the morning of the day in question he came home and asked his wife for his food, when she served him only stale bread and vegetable. He suspected poison in the food, so he lighted a wick and on looking carefully into the dish, he noticed some tiny green deposited in the dish of the vegetable. It was poison. He immediately told his wife to go with him to the police. He held her by one hand and he had the dish in the other, when Kesserbai appeared in the room and snatching the dish from his hand, threw it away into the water closet. He ran after Kesserbai but she escaped. He then shut the door and bit off the nose and ears of his wife. The magistrate committed the accused to the Sessions as above stated.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, JAN. 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut A B Minchin, C I E, B	Col C A Mercer
	Major F C Reeves
Lieut W M Coldstream, B	Capt W C S Prince
Mr A B fforde, B Cov	Capt H L Richardson
Mr R Greeven, B Cov	Capt H C Naton
Mr C S Gibb, B	Capt O O Cook
Mr M Loman, B	Lieut G A Becher
Mr L C Swifte, Bo Cov	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr C C Hughes-Hallett, B, 4 mo. furl	Major C H Hayes, 4 days
Mr F S P Lely, Bo Cov, 3 days furl	Major C E de M Morie, 6 mo
Lieut-Col W J Orr, 14 days	Capt F T Stewart, 6 mo
	Capt G L P Clarke, 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col G S A Ranking, I M S, B	Lieut R T Cunning
	Lieut W J P Preston
Capt M W Douglas	Lieut A H Lawson
Mr R P Russell, B	Lieut J H Lloyd
Mr T H Kendall, B	Lieut C Vickers
Mr H Bardlay, M Cov	Lieut E W McK Ballantyne
Mr. R L Jones, M	
Mr W H

for their speeches "expressing the views held by the Liberal party on British responsibilities in the Nile Valley." Lord Rosebery's reply has been published and is as follows:—"I am honoured by the resolution which you convey to me from the Worcestershire Liberal Council, but I must point out that, unlike the two gentlemen whom you bracket with me, I have not the right to speak on behalf of the Liberal party or in anybody's name but my own." This letter has evoked some rather singular comments from a journal which has hitherto been regarded as a thick and thin supporter of Lord Rosebery's claims. "It is really very odd" says the "Westminster Gazette," "that Lord Rosebery should be apparently in such a fidget lest he should be mistaken for a Liberal leader speaking as one having official authority." The "Westminster" doubts if his explanation, true though it be, was needed. "No one imagines that Lord Rosebery when he spoke on the Nile did so in any capacity except a personal one—though the importance of his speech arose from the fact that he had been Foreign Secretary and Prime Minister in Liberal Governments." Perhaps Lord Rosebery's statement that he has "not the right to speak on behalf of the Liberal party" is a hint to all whom it may concern that they should harry up to give him such a right. Or the other hand there are people—what an incredulous age it is!—who believe notwithstanding Lord Rosebery's denial that the Queen did on a certain occasion implore him not to go over to the Conservative party and that the Sovereign may have hard grounds for the fears. Lord Rosebery would not improbably susbscribe to the remark one of his former colleagues made to a correspondent, namely, that if people are disposed to believe a report they will be all the more disposed to believe it if it is contradicted.

THE NEW BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

It has been made a matter of complaint that when Dr. Welldon started for his Bishopric on Wednesday there was nobody of importance from the India Office at Victoria Station to wish the distinguished prelate "bon voyage." I do not know whether those who put forward this grievance wish it to be inferred that Dr. Welldon has incurred the displeasure of the powers that be by the extraordinary candour which has marked his recent deliverance; at any rate the India Office was fairly represented at the "conversazione" given in his honour the previous evening at the Church House, Westminster, by Bishop and Mrs. Johnson. Although it would be rash to conclude that the absence of India Office officials at the railway station had anything to do with Dr. Welldon's addresses, the existence of an undercurrent of dissatisfaction with the tone of some of those addresses cannot be denied. There is a feeling that Dr. Welldon doth protest too much. Ever since his appointment he has been harping on the supposed shortcomings of his own countrymen in the East, as if his knowledge of Anglo-Indian society had been derived from the caricatures of a certain writer of fiction. In the Bishop's farewell letter to the "Times" he says:—"It is my hope that when I have studied more or less the problem of Indian Christianity I may be permitted to speak of it personally in England." With all respect to Dr. Welldon would it not have been better if he had waited until he had studied more or less the condition of Anglo-Indian Society before he spoke personally of the subject in England? Our race, he conceded in his valedictory address at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, on Tuesday evening, has many virtues. "It had"—I quote the "Times" report "conspicuously the virtue of success. But he did it no wrong when he said there was in our race a certain harshness, a certain lack of consideration or sympathy, a certain cruelty which did, to some extent mar the beneficence of its influence. One need not look far afield to find instances in which the tendency of the race to override the sentiments—the prejudices, if they liked to call them so—of other races had led it into grave disrepute, with the result that the race all the world over, while it was much respected and much obeyed, was not much loved. Now, it was just here that he discerned the mission of the Church. If the race was disposed to commit acts of harshness, of severity, of selfishness, the Church of Jesus Christ was there to correct that disposition." It was sometimes said, he further observed, that the missionaries did more harm than good. He was not concerned to defend the missionaries, but he would say whe it was that did more harm than good in India—it was the men in responsible and authoritative positions in India, who, being in name Christian, lived lives that were adverse to the moral and the Christian law. He did not doubt that when he was in India hard words would be said of him, for they were always said of any man on whom was the responsibility of the faith of Christ; and then he would know how glad he should be if he could go home to the scenes which were so dear to him. But he went to India because he thought of the duty that was owing to that country; and he went in the hope that he might do some good there, please God, and not by his errors do much harm. Dr. Welldon says that he goes to India because he thinks of the duty that is owing to that country. It is also true that he goes to India because it pleased Lord George Hamilton to offer him and not some other clergyman the Bishopric of Calcutta. Dr. Welldon possesses many engaging qualities and we are all proud of him; but he really must remember that he is no longer a schoolmaster. Certain remarks he has lately uttered seem to show that so far he has not quite accustomed himself to his new position.

EX-CANON EYTON.

The "Times" in its issue of this morning gives prominence to the following announcement:—"We are requested by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster to state that the Rev. Robert Eyton has resigned his canonry at Westminster Abbey and the rectory of St. Margaret's, Westminster. We are informed by Canon Eyton's family that his health has completely broken down under mental strain and that he is about to go abroad. There is no clergyman better known in the West End of London than ex-Canon Eyton; indeed his fame as a preacher is not confined to the metropolis and no self-respecting country cousin would even think of paying a visit to London without going to hear this distinguished man. For some years he attracted large congregations to the fashionable church of Holy Trinity in Sloane street to which though a Liberal in politics he was presented by Earl Cadogan, a member of the Cabinet and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. When Dr. Farrar was appointed Dean of Canterbury rather more than three years ago the Rev. Robert Eyton was made Canon of Westminster and Rector of the neighbouring church of St. Margarets, popularly known as the House of Commons Church. As one of the Canons, Residentiary of Westminster he received a salary of £1,000 per annum and as Rector of St. Margaret's an additional stipend of £400 with house. His ability and popularity marked him out for still higher preferment in the near future. It was not generally known until the appearance of the above paragraph that anything was the matter with his health, and it will be observed that while the Dean and Chapter have apparently given the "Times" no reason for his resignation the communication made by his family to the leading journal does not expressly state that he has resigned in consequence of his collapse "under mental strain."

THE DEATH-ROLL.

The sorely-afflicted Wilbraham family have just suffered another heavy loss by the death of the youngest daughter of the late Earl and Countess of Lathom. A little more than a year ago the Countess was killed in a carriage accident and it was only the other day that her grief-stricken husband, the popular Lord Chamberlain to her Majesty, followed her. Lady Edith Cecil Bootle-Wilbraham who passed away yesterday morning in her thirtieth year had a most painful illness and death was a merciful release. Society is also lamenting the tragic death of the young Count Karloyi, an esteemed member of the staff of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador who, a week ago, shot himself at his rooms in Piccadilly. The evening papers came out with a sensational story to the effect that the portrait of a lady was found by the side of his dead body, and it was inferred that he took his life owing to an "affaire d'amour" but there seems to have been no foundation for that thoughtless suggestion. He appears to have worked himself into a melancholy state by brooding over the state of his health which was bad but not such as to preclude the probability of his complete recovery. He was the nephew of Count Karolyi, the former esteemed Austrian Ambassador in London, and only twenty-five years of age.

Baron John Bentinck who joined the Indian Civil Service in 1869 and after occupying various administrative offices in the Punjab retired four years ago died on the 30th ultimo. The deaths of two other Anglo Indians are also announced this week—Dr. James Arthur Sewell, formerly of Bengal and Mr. Edward Joseph Dean, late Superintendent of the Government Printing, Press of whom a correspondent writes:—He was largely instrumental in spreading a knowledge of printing among the natives of India. When he took up his position in India there were only 109 hands all told who knew anything of the art of printing, but when he retired on pension there were over 3,000 hands possessing a knowledge of printing in the department. He saved the Government considerable sums of money by introducing the manufacture of type used by the various Government printing departments. He dyed and tanned his own leather, and encouraged the use of paper of Indian manufacture. His services were specially acknowledged by the Government of India by the grant of a special allowance, and also by a pension on his retirement. The Government granted him an extension of six years, and by a special resolution of the Governor-General in Council a life-size portrait in oils was allowed to be hung in his room on retirement. His services to the Government were specially acknowledged by Lord Lytton, Lord Ripon, Lord Dufferin, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Roberts, and other leading Government officials in India. As a youth Mr. Dean was apprenticed to Gilbert and Rivington's. He was nearly 30 years in the service of the Government of India, and during that period only took three months' privilege leave. He died of cancer, from which he had been suffering for two-and-a-half years. The other deaths recorded include Mr. Richard Gowing well known as a journalist and as a Secretary of the Cobden Club which lately lost its Honorary Secretary, Mr. T. B. Potter; Mr. Henry James Prince, founder of the Agapemone or Abode of Love at Spaxton, which a quarter of a century ago attracted a good deal of notice and afforded the late Hepworth Dixon material for some scathing comments in his work "Spiritual Wives"; Mr. John Mitchell Keiller, a well known yachtsman and principal of the firm of James Keiller and Son (Limited), marmalade and preserve manufacturers, Dr. Reinhold Ehlert, the distinguished German Seismologits and Dr. Monnich of Munich. Drs. Ehlert and Monnich lost their lives while engaged in traversing the Susten Pass in Switzerland.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 13TH JANUARY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Egypt, Captain Geo. Langbourne, with the Overland Mails of the 13th January, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning. During the voyage she experienced rough weather in the Bay and the Mediterranean and fine from Suez and Aden. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Archdale Miss S
Blakeman Mr G
Challis Mr G W
Cunningham Miss G
Cameron Mr A
Carruthers Mrs F A
Collyns Miss
Dennis Miss
Eustace Miss G
Gladwell Miss
Gregory Mrs and 3 children
Grey Mr E
Hill Mr J
Holyoak Mr
Hughes Mr T O
Hewson Mr F
Kees Miss
Larkins Mrs and child
Lawson Mr E
Mayhew Mr W G
Macleod Mrs R H and 2 infants
Morgan Capt C J
Newton Mrs
Reynolds Mr R A D
Scott Mr A G
Spence Miss B
Sadlier Mr H
Seymour Miss M C
Stewart Miss
Wearing Miss
Walsh Mr D A L
Wyatt Mr A P
Yates Miss A Peel
Yates Miss L

FROM MARSEILLES.

Antram Mr E
Allo Mr
Ambler Mr
Baddeley Mr S
Brownrigg Mr and Mrs
Coyne Mr and Mrs
Barker Capt
Bell Capt H R
Blackhall Mr J
Boyson Mr J A
Bevan Miss
Bigham Mr
Crawley Mr A S
Cowie Mr J
Combe Capt and Mrs
Carslake Mr and Mrs R
Cameron Capt D H
Carmichael Rev and Miss S A
Cooper Mr H E
De Brath Col E
Dunscombe Lt A B
Doderet Mr W
Dring Mr H C
Finucane Mr
Fins Rev A H
Cranfood Capt J A H
Gulpa Mr
Green Mr H B
Grant Mr R F
Grant Mrs A and child
Hawes Mr C H
Hamilton Mr and Mrs D M
Hall Mr P
Hannyngton Mr F
Hosain Mayar
Hunt Miss
Harrison Revd J and 2 Misses
Huson Mr C J
Ingleiden Capt H A
Illington Mr
Jackson Capt
Jennings Maj Genl and Mrs
Jewsbury Mr A
Kuch Behar H H Maharaja and son
Kellie Capt A H
Larpent Mr
Menzies Mr J T
Montague Capt
Macalister Rev S
Monahan Mr F G
Newton Rev E A
Newton Mr Chas
Newell Major and Mrs
Ormond Mr E W
Ormond Mrs and infant
Plowden Mr
Pogson Mr E
Probyn Mr D G
Phillips Mr and Mrs
Phillips Miss and Mr
Phillips Miss V
Rodcanachi Mr
Robertson Lieut W
Russell Mr and Mrs
Sykes Mr and Mrs
Smith Mr H E
Stanley Capt and Mrs Sloane Stockley Capt
Smith Mr and Mrs Stanley
Smith Mr and Mrs Sumsours and 2 infants
Sparks Mr Mrs and infant
Thomson Maj W D
Tichborne Sir H
Thurburn Col J W
Welldon Rev S
Walker Mr and Mrs L
Westherall Mr Mrs and Miss
Watson Mr Mrs and Miss W E
Whittle Mr and Mrs
Wilson Mr J F
Webster Mr
Walker Mr Campbell
Williams Mr E

FROM BRINDISI.

Allen Mr G B
Billings Mr G D
Fetzaste Mr A
Johnstone Mr Lawrie

FROM PORT SAID.

Fry Sir Theodore
Stowell Mr and Mrs
Stawell Mr

FROM ISMAILIA.

Ewing Mr
Irvin Mr
Mears Mr C T
Prentice Mr
Vandertye Mr P

ROYAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT, 1899.

The twentieth annual Military Tournament will be held in the Agricultural Hall from May 25 to June 8. The actual assault-at-arms will differ little from that of last year, though some charges in the qualification for competition have been introduced. The only one of these worth noticing is that, while non-commissioned officers and men comprising each section for bayonet combats, physical drill competition, and bayonet exercise in the district tournaments must all belong to one company, yet in the hall competitions these same teams may be chosen regimentally. The combined display entitled "Perak" will be a representation of the Malay rising of 1875. The choice is a good one, as stockade fighting lends itself especially to realistic reproduction in the arena. The final assault and capture of the Malay position will bring in an interesting combination of different branches of the Service—detachments of the South Staffordshire Regt., Naval Brigade, Royal Artillery, armed police, and other details. The pageant, "Warriors of Britain," will cover four periods—1, Wars of the Roses 1487; 2, Newbury, 1643; 3, Lucknow, 1856; and, 4, Omdurman, 1898. In the first period selected, defensive armour was worn, arrow, lance, and sword being the armament. The Newbury period embodies the picturesque clothing and equipment worn by the Royalist cavalry and infantry, as also the varied uniforms and banners of the trained bands of London and those of Cromwell's Ironsides. To the Lucknow period has been added a detail of special interest, as one of the actual guns used by Peeles naval brigade will be shown. In consequence of the dearth of space available it has been found necessary to limit the numbers of the first three periods. In Lucknow, out of a large number of regiments which bear that distinction on their colours, those corps only have been selected which have not been represented in former pageants, or which will represent the four countries—England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

"THE AWAKENING OF CHINA."

Mrs. Archibald Little, in sending an interesting report to the *Times*, published under the above title by the Christian Literature Society for China, writes:—

Few people in England fully realise the wide ramifications of the reform party throughout the Chinese Empire. For many of the reform edicts issued by the young Emperor before the recent *coup d'etat*, and especially for the edict abolishing the classical essay as the supreme test for Government examinations, the ground had been largely prepared by the publications of the society, for which there has been a large and rapidly increasing demand among the young officials during the last few years. When we left Western China this spring, five Chinese the published price was being offered there for such books as Mackenzie's "Nineteenth Century" and Dr. Allen's History of the Japanese War," the first true account published in Chinese, as our supply could not keep pace with the demand. When in Pekin, Dr. Timothy Richards, the society's secretary, had an appointment with the Emperor's tutor to discuss measures for extending Western education throughout the provinces, and arrangements were made for him to have an audience of the Emperor himself, when recent events arrested this hopeful movement. Three Chinese girls' schools had already been started by Chinese only and managed by Chinese only for the higher education of Chinese young ladies, when their founder was compelled to place them under Mr. Richards in order to avoid confiscation and closure under the new regime.

For 30*l.* annually the society can furnish sufficient quantity of literature for each of the 200 centres with which it proposes to deal, and through which it claims to reach 1,000,000 Chinese students.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

LORD SALISBURY'S PROTESTS.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

A parliamentary paper has been issued containing further correspondence with the French Government respecting Madagascar. The despatches reveal a continuous campaign of the French against foreign trade, and comprise a number of vigorous protests by Lord Salisbury against the infraction of British treaty rights.

On Feb. 24 of last year Mr. Consul Sauzier reported to Lord Salisbury "certain facts which have lately happened at Mananjary, on the south-east coast of Madagascar, and which if left unchecked may be fraught with the greatest danger for the interests of British subjects in Madagascar, as these facts clearly amount to a breach of treaty rights." The Consul continues:—

The facts are very simple. On Jan. 28 last M. l'Administrateur Comperat caused a public meeting of the native traders to be held, and, through the interpretation of the native Governor, informed them that they had not to sell to or buy from "foreigners," that they had already been warned not to do so; and now they had to sell and buy from three French merchants only, MM. Lauratet, Venot, and Bernard, and that unless they did so they would be put in irons and sent to goal.

Upon this, trade at once collapsed with foreigns firms, and Messrs. Procter Brothers and L. Trouchet and Co, British merchants of this town, who have agencies at Mananjary, have brought this matter officially to my knowledge, and I have in turn addressed the Governor-General.

The incident was stated by the French authorities to be exaggerated, but other documents published in the present correspondence show that it was not without foundation, and that a regular boycott of foreign firms had been set on foot. On June 2, Sir Edward Monson forwarded to Lord Salisbury an account of alterations in the Madagascar Tariff, which had been decreed by the French Government. This was at once referred to the Board of Trade, which, on July 7, reported as follows:—

The changes in the tariff will involve a very material increase in the duties levied on the classes of cotton goods which form the bulk of the exports from this country to Madagascar. On grey sheeting (which is the most important class of the cotton goods in question) the duty under the tariff of 1897 was equivalent to 45 per cent. ad valorem, and the new duty to 56 per cent., a rise of 11per cent ad valorem. On the whole, there is no doubt that the readjusted duties will be higher than the 1897 rates by at least 10 per cent. ad valorem, and the Board cannot view without alarm this fresh hindrance to British trade with Madagascar. . . . While they are of opinion that with a 10 per cent ad valorem duty, as provided under the old arrangement with Madagascar, Manchester goods could hope to compete successfully with French cottons even if the arrangement were modified so far as to admit the latter free of duty, it appears that such rates as have been enforced since July 1897, must inevitably kill the greater part of our trade with Madagascar, and that a portion which might still have been retained in spite of those rates is in great danger of being extinguished by the more stringent duties now imposed.

Lord Salisbury thereupon addressed a strong protest to the French Government. He pointed out that the French protectorate to which Great Britain agreed in 1890 was recognised on the condition that it "would not affect any rights or immunities enjoyed by British subjects in the island," and that in this stipulation France acquiesced. He then reminded M. Delcasse that the chief of these rights was a Treaty of Commerce under which the most-favoured-nation treatment was secured to British commerce, and it was stipulated that the duty upon imports should never exceed an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. Lord Salisbury proceeds:—

This engagement left no doubt that so long as the Protectorate of Madagascar was maintained the fiscal privileges of Great Britain would be secure.

In the years 1894 and 1895 differences arose between the French Republic and the Government of Madagascar, which led to a hostile expedition being sent from France against the island, Her Majesty's Government observed a strict neutrality during the course of this war, and avowed their desire to observe that neutrality in the manner most favourable to France. If they had been aware that the end of the expedition was to be, not the maintenance of the protectorate, but the annexation of the island, they might have foreseen that its success would threaten not only the independence of Madagascar, but also the fiscal rights of British commerce. But the Government of the Republic used language which thoroughly convinced the British Government that nothing more than the enforcement of the protectorate was in view. When the critical question of issuing a declaration of neutrality was under consideration Lord Kimberley abstained from recommending to her Majesty the issue of such a proclamation in deference to the representations of the French Ambassador, who pointed out that the case of protectorates was peculiar and somewhat novel, and that in other cases of wars with a protected country such a proclamation had not been issued. M. Hanotaux, in the French Chamber on Nov. 13 1894 placed upon a similar footing the protectorate of Madagascar and the protectorate of Zanzibar under the agreement of 1890 and declared that the agreement established between Zanzibar and Madagascar an absolute parallelism (parallelisme qui existe dans la forme comme dans le fond.)

On Nov. 27 1895, M. Berthelot stated in the Chamber, with reference to the occupation of the island, "Il ne peut en resulter aucune difficulte exterieure; nous n'avons pas besoin de declarer que nous respectrons les engagements que nous avons contractes vis-a-vis de certaines Puissances etrangares On Feb. 11, 1896, M de Courcel the Ambassador of the Republic, stated in a note to me that in consequence of the difficulties which arose in Madagascar in the exercise of the French Protectorate, the Government of the Republic was obliged to take military action in order to enforce respect for its rights, and to secure guarantees for the future.'

This was the language which consistently employed throughout. The protectorate was to be maintained and enforced. No hint was ever dropped that the Protectorate was to be destroyed, and it resulted that the fiscal rights which had been confirmed in 1890 appeared to be exposed to no risk whatever by the expedition. It was viewed in consequence, without apprehension by the Government and commerce of Great Britain.

If they could have known that the expedition was to abolish the rights of English commerce, and to expose it at discretion to duties which would exclude it from the markets for the island, the projected campaign would have excited serious and outspoken apprehensions in this country, and even admitting that the cause of difference might not have been sufficient to cause them to depart from the policy they had elected to follow, the prospect of the sacrifice of our commercial rights in Madagascar would have drawn forth very earnest remonstrances from her Majesty's Government and from public opinion in Great Britain. The difficulties which naturally attached to the French undertaking would have been increased to a formidable degree if from the first it had been known in the island that England was protesting earnestly against the war, and regarded it as a measure calculated to inflict a great wrong upon her commerce.

The despatch concludes with a protest against the wrong which has been done, and, in our judgment, continues to be done, to the commerce of Great Britain." The action of France "is inconsistent with the international rights of this country and with the assurances given by the Government of the Republic.

These observations were brought to the notice of M. Delcasse by Sir E. Monson and a long correspondence ensued. The whole subject was referred to the French Colonial Office, but no decision is recorded in the present correspondence. Meanwhile other subjects of complaint arose. A decree having been issued in Madagascar conferring special privileges in the matter of land tenure on French colonists compared with British subjects, Lord Salisbury, on Aug. 15, instructed Sir E. Monson to repeat his protest to M. Delcasse. Then difficulties arose with regard to Indian trade with Madagascar, and another protest became necessary. Finally the French Governor-General issued a notice restricting the coasting trade to the French flag from Jan. 1, 1899, and on this a further protest was addressed to the Quai d'Orsay. Only the last of these protests seems to have had any effect, for on Dec. 28 M. Delcasse informed Sir E. Monson that the decree had been revoked. This was not done, however, in recognition of British rights, but "by reason of the insufficiency of French vessels in number and tonnage for the needs of commerce and of the revictualling of the Corps of Occupation."

An appendix to correspondence contains a set of decrees and instructions respecting tariffs and taxes on navigation in Madagascar, in which the exclusive policy of the French is set forth in detail.

THE COUNT OF TURIN'S SHOOTING TRIP.

The Count of Turin, who, with Prince Teano and Count de Carpenetto, A.-D.-C., went to Hambantota on a shooting trip at the beginning of this month, returned to Colombo on Monday, travelling up by the midday train from Galle. The Royal visitors appear to have had a good shoot, and we learn that two elephants fell to the Count of Turin's rifle; while a baby-elephant was also captured; but it died. The rest of the bag included five buffaloes, a number of crocodiles, and a lot of smaller game. The visitors were accompanied on their shooting trip by Mr. E. Boyd Moss, of the Forest Department, and by Mr. E. M. Biggs, of Udugama estate; while Dr. C. Van Royen was also in attendance in case of necessity. Mr. Wace was with the party for some time, but had to return. The Royal visitors leave for up-country in a day or two.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

The following have been declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held in December for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; but their admission is conditional on their passing a medical examination which will be held in London in the course of a few days:—

FOR CAVALRY AND FOOT GUARDS.

	Marks.		Marks.
Royd H I	8570	Risley O G	5505
Dixon H	6965	Truman C M	5426
Brown G H	6530	Woods H C	5080
Anderson P H A	6182	Coke Hon T W	5017
Leith P E	6038	Curell A C	4985
Lace F E	5904	Macdonald Hon A R	4981
Connop H E	5804	Fisher-Rowe C V	4769
Kemmis A W M	5764	Innes-Ker Lord A R	4607

FOR INFANTRY.

Barron H M V	9357	Alexander R D	7324
Wheeler G C	9147	Tootell E	7244
Allen J F	9285	Turner C H	7167
Maitland-Makgill-Crichton A C	9210	Bird G R	7127
Laird K M	9124	Partridge C B	7127
Seafe R C	8990	Steward G R V	7110
Saunders H	8949	Atkinson H C	7093
Davison A	8936	Wright C E S	7089
Reinhold H W	8588	Templeton J H C	7037
MacAllen A R	8539	Bignell R L	7031
Marsden E	8535	Noel E W M N	7023
Black C H C	8388	Hare E C B	7005
Huth A H	8196	Evans L P	7000
M'Ecery R T	8149	Gwynn R S	6987
Fergusson-Pollok R C	8145	Jenkinson J B	6985
Coleridge P L	8114	Dease C E	6981
James G M	8112	Kenny W G S	6939
Daizell T E A	8043	Barker G A	6947
Butterfield E	8031	Grant, E P	6930
Stretell C B D	8024	Hughes G F	6916
Wilson H M	8002	Home W H	6911
Parry G L	7945	Gover W A	6877
Hewett G	7918	Fane A G C	6875
Maxwell A E	7843	Bell A D	6833
Lawrence K E	7804	Burdett E J	6775
MacMahon H F E	7718	Fairlie J	6726
Hammond E W	7715	Worgan, R B	6720
Lock T	7641	Kempson G C D	6675
Apthorpe E H F	7633	Whibby H F	6665
Cormer A A	7583	Horn R	6658
Masters W J B	7572	Elliot E J	6651
Gatley J R H	7558	Paxton L	6645
Fargus N H S	7539	Farran G L	6625
Ellis A E W	7526	Green-Armytage P D	6602
Trench B F	7454	Davidson A	6567
Williams-Ellis J R	7432	Harper A F	6509
Greatwood W	7431	Reid E B	6502
Graham D S	7416	Turner J E	6496
Gillies F G	7401	Blood C E W	6494
Munts C L E	7345	Woodhouse H G W	6393

FOR THE WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

Alderson E W	7508	Edwards H	6609
Stevenson E T H	7109	Allen H E	6486

LITERARY EXAMINATION FOR CADETSHIPS.

The following Queen's India Cadets have passed a Qualifying Literary Examination for Cadetships at the Royal Military College—F H Wroughton, 6731 marks, C D Webster, 5978, E P A Melville, 5208, C R Lyall, 4690.

LITERARY EXAMINATION OF UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES FOR COMMISSIONS.

The following have been declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be qualified conditionally on their passing a medical examination—C W Banbury, E V I Brooks, J B Burra, J C M Canny, H W Cuming, G P Dawny, C P Downer, W B Eddowes, E B Ferrors, the Hon M F S Howard, H M Pryce Jones, E H Kirkpatrick, H M'L Lambert, K J W Leather, W H Middleton, P W Nickalls, E C Packe, R E Reade, J F Rhodes, C F Roundell, B Seymour, C R Wills.

The following is a list, in order of merit, of gentlemen cadets of the senior division who passed the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College in December 1898, for commissions in the cavalry and infantry:—

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Sankey G G J	Rawlinson C R
Stoney P S	Bond A A G
Wyatt E R C	Meadows C A G P
Hunt H R A	Robertson-Glasgow A W
Wilmer H G	Hart R V O
Hewlett E	Schuster L R
Gilkison D G	Cuthell A H

PASSED

Deedes C P	Lewis H
Weeding T	Elliot C
Burnett-Hitchcock H W G	Colby L R V
Crauford R G	Fanshawe E H
Kearsley R H	Hill C W
Whigham J C	Skinner A B
Tancred J Y	Salkeld C
Villiers-Stuart J P	Newcombe G H
Robinson H B	Parker W J
Edwards W F B	Bayley L C L
Mayne C E M	Dalby T G
S T Hayley	French Hon A R
Spry W E H	Brodhurst-Hill A
Thomas H E P	Bruce H K W
Campbell W R	Torrie T G J
Davidson H E	McPherson D W
Mackenzie A F	Ogle E C
Barker W A J	Hewlett E A
Cunningham C A	Best T A D
Wake G R	Raven J P A
Knaggs C F	Dickson E
Penton B C	Nixon J A
Parr J C	Torrie C J W
Dumbell H E	Ball-Acton V A
Hunter C F	Owen C S
Riall M B B	Allfrey N St C
Dick R N	Hart J G V
Barrett E I M	Willis S G
Twiss H W F	Wood A G N
Frankland T H C	Cadogan Hon W G S
Best A A D	Carden L
Lemon F J	Elgee H F
Egerton A G E	Pridham G F
Glynton G M	Stockwell C I
FitzGerald P F	Landon C R
Stewart W	Stewart A F
Trueman H J H	Walker G H
Hopkins R B	Roberts W B
Gordon H F	Birkbeck H J
Kendall S R G	Murray K D B
Crichton R E	Beauclerk A N
Orr J A	Wakefield E F
Branson L H	Powell H
Clement-Smith E	Campbell C H
Frederick E B	Shea A G
Stirling W F	Little C H
Porter R McE	Upton Cottrell-Dormer W O
Addison A C	Lampon H F
Macleod N	Craven Hon C E
Ellis Hon T E	Davenport-Handley C
Meyricke R J F	Passy De L W
Pagan A W	Mouat G E D
Ritchie A G	Morgan R W
Follett G B S	Bellingham E H C P
Gilroy D C	Plunkett Hon E J M D
Hall P B	Baring Hon C D
Mitchell C J	Eliot M
Ross A M	

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

The officers of the 1st batt. Gordon Highlanders who have lately returned from active service on the Indian frontier, were on Jan. 10 the guests of the Caledonian Club, in Charles Street, St. James's. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the colonel-in-chief of the regiment, honoured the club by his presence. Lieut General Sir George White, V. C, quartermaster general, colonel of the regiment, also attended, and the following officers of the 1st batt.—Col. Mathias, C B, aide-de camp; Lieut.-Cols. Dowman, Burney, Miller Wallnut; Capts. Uopelcke Towse, Ker, Gordon, Tytler Lieuts. Wingate, Dingwall, Cameron, Younger and Ingilby. Among others present were Sir Archibald Alison, Sir Stanley Clark (in attendance on his Royal Highness), Sir James Mcgregor, Major Gen. F. Lorn Campbell, Lieut. Col. Baird Douglas, Col. Claybills, Admiral Sir John Dalrymple, Hay, General Burroughs, Capt. A. P. Murray, Col. Eustace Balfour, Mr. C. Tollemache Scott, Capt. F. L. Campbell, R. N, Capt. Newburgh, Stuart, R. N. and Mr. S. H. W. Heron Maxwell. The chair was occupied by the Earl of March, who proposed the usual loyal toasts. His Royal Highness in responding, said it gave him great pleasure to be present at the first anniversary dinner of the Scottish Club in London on occasion which had been so well taken advantage of to entertain the officers of his regiment The Earl of Marchin giving "The Gordon Highlanders" referred to the universal admiration which had been excited by the gallant conduct of the Gay Gordons in the recent frontier campaign. The heroic charge up the heights of Dargai might be taken as typical of what a Highland regiment could do. He coupled with the toast the name of Col. Mathias, the commanding officer. The toast was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and Ronald Mackenzie piper to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon played the "Cock of the North" and the "Haughs of Cromdale" In responding on behalf of his regiment and himself, Col Mathias assured them that that rush of four or five minutes at Dargai into wha looked like certain death was not half so bad as what they went through afterwards. He strongly objected to being shot at from behind, and when bullets dropped in on one casually from the other three sides as well it was very annoying indeed. He paid a tribute of praise to the grand native army of Northern India with which he had been so closely connected for the last six years and which Lord Roberts, and more recently Sir G White did so much organise and bring to perfection. No one could realise except by serving with them in the field, what grand fighters and what good fellows they were true to their salt and loyal till death. The Prince of Wales in proposing the health of the chairman, cordially endorsed all that had been said by the gallant colonel, and while regretting that he had never had the privilege of serving with the Indian troops on active service said he had often seen them in large bodies and was confident that the Queen had no finer soldiers.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Latburst, Countess Clawawilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that "Albion" and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

The publication of the Blue Book on Madagascar created some feeling in Paris, and in other capitals has been regarded as a proof that the tension in the relations between the two Governments has not been relaxed.

The 'Debats' regarded this publication as indicative of a "dangerous state of mind." It complained of what it considers undue haste in issuing despatches calculated to envenom public opinion, which will find ample food in the particulars given of the pretended persecution of British commerce in Madagascar." It failed to see the necessity or utility of printing the documents so promptly after the British Government had received satisfaction one point by the repeal of the illegal decree concerning the coasting trade, to which M. Delcasse's attention had particularly been drawn. The more natural course would, it thinks, have been to continue negotiations on the other points with a Government that had thus shown its spirit of justice and goodwill.

The "Temps" declared that the publication of the Madagascar documents appeared, if not in fact, at least in form, to indicate "an intention on the part of the leading statesmen of England to render yet more serious the differences which have within the last few months disturbed the relations of the two countries." It was hoped that after Fashoda the British Government would take into account the really friendly goodwill shown by the Paris Cabinet. The "Temps" regretted to have to note that, far from doing so, Lord Salisbury seemed to seek to render that painful act of wisdom accomplished by M. Delcasse yet more humiliating and painful, and since then the principal organs of public opinion in England have, according to this semi-official journal, continued to encourage the dangerous irritation.

The "Liberte" contended that Lord Salisbury's design was to incite the British Press to continue their attacks on France.

It does not seem to have occurred to the French publicists that these despatches contain an official demonstration of a deliberate breach of her undertakings by France to the serious injury of British interests, and that Lord Salisbury has only disclosed the exact state of the negotiations after continued efforts to obtain reparation, or even a promise of it, had failed.

On Monday the Matin, referring to the Madagascar Blue Book, which it characterised as a useless demonstration, said—"the fact is that Anglican missionaries are continually helping to foster rebellion, and thus necessitate the maintenance of a military regime in the island by France."

The "Figaro" observed that neither in Lord Cromers's recent speech at Khartoum nor in the publication of the Madagascar Blue Book could it find proof that the present British Government was not animated by unfriendly intentions towards France.

"Great Britain," the journal continued, "in her relations with us can indulge in proceedings which show her ill humour. That is her business after all, provided she does not go so far as aggression or insult, and this she will not do, because her interests prohibit her from embarking on useless adventures. We have only to record the facts in order to recall them when the occasion comes, and to wait. Before chances of war could result from such a situation certain demands would have to be formulated, and they have not yet been. Let us wait. Neither Lord Cromer nor Mr. Chamberlain happily represents anyone but himself in England."

The Liverpool correspondent of the "Temps" writes to that journal that those who believe that Colonial Protectionism is the only stumbling block to an entente between the two nations, will certainly find that view confirmed by the bitter protests which the "alleged bad faith of France" has produced in commercial centres. The correspondent considers it his duty to insist on the political importance of this commercial resentment. In no country has commercial influence so much power on the Government as in England. Having alluded to the part which commerce took in the West African negotiations, he concludes:—

In the case of Madagascar it is Manchester which is exercising pressure. The present parliamentary paper is only the result of the continual protests which for over two years have been sent to the Foreign Office by the entire commerce of Manchester, and of several other centres. It is within my knowledge that the publication of the Blue Book was resolved upon some time ago. The agitation is in no way factitious, for it is the pocket of the British merchant which is attacked. In the interests of general peace it is necessary that this state of mind should be taken into account in France.

Later French comments on the incident are in a calmer tone. The veteran Comte de Chandordy, imploring his countrymen to be "practical," says that "All the questions pending between England and France are not worth the bones of a Breton Sailor."

A special despatch from St. Petersburg to the "New York Herald" (Paris edition) states that in the best informed political and diplomatic circles there it is known that the Governments of France and England are striving in every way, and in the most friendly manner, to smooth away existing difficulties between the two countries.

The "Gaulois" to-day publishes an article, in which the opinion is expressed that the relations between Great Britian and France are gradually improving.

From Berlin the "Standard" correspondent telegraphed on Sunday night:—In consequence of the publication of the Madagascar Blue Book, Anglo-French relations are again almost entirely absorbing the attention of diplom

THE ALLEGED KILLING OF WOUNDED DERVISHES IN THE SOUDAN.

STRONG PROTEST BY GENERAL RUNDLE.

MR. BENNETT "EATS THE LEEK."

THE "Daily Telegraph" has another long letter from Mr. E. N. Bennett on the subject of the allegations made by him in an article in one of the monthlies that wounded Dervishes were bayonetted after the battle of Omdurman. In the course of his letter he says:—After reading Colonel Townshend's letter and that of Mr. Villiers I feel compelled to make the following statements with respect to two alleged occurrences—(a) the looting on the night of the battle, (b) the firing on a mixed crowd in the city. For the first of these I had what I deemed good evidence, but from Colonel Townshend's character and his official position on the night in question I must accept his evidence as unquestionable, and withdraw my statement that all that night Soudanese troops roamed at large about the city." Colonel Townshend says that "some Soudanese—not many—were caught looting." As my statement would imply perhaps that a large number roamed about, I feel compelled to withdraw it and to apologise to Colonel Townshend. In a diary written by a soldier who was present at the battle, and published in the "Birmingham Argus," January 4, the following extract occurs:—"The ground was strewn with bodies. The order was given that all wounded Dervishes met were to be shot or bayonetted." As, further, Mr. Villiers distinctly says that the gunboats fired not on armed crowd but on combatants, only from the impossibility of producing my evidence, good as it was, and from the fact that Mr. Villiers was on one of the gunboats and I was not, I feel bound in honour to retract what I have said on this point, and apologise to the officers of the gunboats.

COLONEL MARTIN'S DENIAL.

Colonel Martin, who commanded the 21st Lancers, has been residing near Fareham, and there a correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" had an opportunity of obtaining his opinion respecting the charge of killing the wounded.

"As to these charges," said Colonel Martin, "so far from our men being guilty of acts of wanton cruelty, I know that my own fellows gave the wounded Dervishes bully beef and biscuits, and brought them water in their mess-tins, on the field, as the Lancers were returning four days after the battle. I saw them do it myself, but, as far as I am concerned, I neither saw nor heard of any wanton killing of the wounded."

"I understand the writer of the article has also something to say about my own regiment stealing fowls, &c., from the peaceful inhabitants on the way from Atbara to Omdurman. I suppose you could have counted the inhabitants on your fingers. There was practically nobody there—only the few who had stayed into the village. Within a few days you might have found a dozen in the whole place, but no more, so far as I could see. As to fowls or eggs, I don't think you could have got either if you had offered £1,000 a-piece for them."

"Did you or your corps come across instances of wounded Dervishes firing at our troops?"

"Yes," said Colonel Martin; "there were many cases were wounded Dervishes fired at our troops. We were fired at the whole day after the actual battle by the wounded, as they were straggling back to Omdurman. They fired in every direction. The wounded on the field seemed to take every opportunity of firing. They made a point of firing if they could, and using their other weapons. Even when fired upon by the wounded Dervishes the troopers would look twice at a man before killing him. They didn't like to do it. But some of the Dervishes were practically running amok, and the only thing we could do was to shoot them."

MAJOR-GENERAL LESLIE RUNDLE, late Chief of the Staff Khartoum Expeditionary Force, writing from Thurmaston Hall, Leicester, to the "Times" with regard to Mr. Bennett's article in the Contemporary Review', "After Omdurman," says:—

What I am most concerned about is the personal attack on the Sirdar, my superior comrade, and friend of fifteen years' standing, when he is not present to defend himself. Rightly or wrongly, it was first supposed Mr. Bennett meant to convey that the Sirdar had given orders for the wounded to be killed. This falsehood was so patent to all who were in responsible positions in the campaign that it was difficult to believe that any one could seriously make such statement, and here truth might well have been allowed to take care of itself. I gather now, however, Mr. Bennett does not advance the Sirdar gave any such order, but merely that it was supposed that he wished the wounded to be killed. I think this last form of attack is more discreditable to Mr Bennett than the first. It leaves a vague insinuation, based on indefinite hearsay which commits Mr. Bennett to no responsibility of proof.

It has been my good fortune to have been daily and closely associated with the Sirdar, living in the same mess—first, in the Toski campaign; secondly, in the Dongola campaign; and lastly, in the Khartoum exoedition. On each occasion I have been on the most intimate terms with him officially and privately and I emphatically state that during these many years, not only have I never heard him countenance the killing of wounded Dervishes by implication or otherwise, but I have over and over again heard him deprecate any such practice. He is one of the least blood thirsty men I have met, and the least vindictive. His sympathy with and for natives is intense; and, knowing his expressed sentiments as I have known them over a series of many eventful years, I assert that to the best of my belief, he never uttered nor even harboured any such detestable idia as Mr. Bennett sets forth

In reference to the same subject, Mr. W. T. Maud, artist correspondent of the two "Graphics," writes:—

As special artist correspondent of the "Graphic" and Daily Graphic, I passed the summer of 1897 & 1898 with the Egyptian army in the Soudan, and I claim to know something of the officers and men from Mr. Bennett more particularly attacks. With regard to his assertion that "It is an open secret that in all our Soudan battles the enemy's wounded have been killed," or "that a rumour was about that the Sirdar wished the wounded to be killed," I can only say that this is the first time I have heard it. From my own observation, I most emphatically deny that indiscriminate slaughter of wounded Dervishes took place on the battlefield of Omdurman, or that the gunboats fired upon crowds of women and children when, latter in the day the army marched into the city. Undoubtedly there were a certain number of wounded Dervishes shot immediately after the zareba fight, but this was done because they lay still, feigning death until the troops passed by when they rose and treacherously stabbed them in the back. I saw a wound giving in this manner to a Soudanese of General Lewis's Brigade, and I made two sketches illustrating the incident which appeared in the Graphic on Oct. 11 I also saw (Captain Smyth of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, win his V. C. by killing a wounded Dervish who ran amuck among some camp followers.

Such scenes as these, Mr. Bennett may have witnessed but they give him no ground for the base accusation that he brings against the Sirdar's army. What little bloodshed of this nature took place was the stern necessity of the occasion. The term "No quarter—which Mr. Bennett implies is fanticism—is an outcome of warfare in civilished countries, but I can testify that it does not apply in the Soudan. The Sirdar in his struggles with the treacherous, bloodthirsty Baggara, has ever shown the greatest qualities of mercy. The sight of many thousand wounded and unwounded Dervish prisoners in our camp at Omdurman should have been sufficient proof to Mr. Bennett of this great fact. With regard to his charges of shooting down non-combatants by the Maxims of the gunboats when the troops occupied the city in the afternoon of Sept. 2, it is only necessary to say that Mr. Bennett was not there to see, and that what he has written is therefore the outcome of his imagination.

ALLEGED CRUELTY ON A SHIP.

AT Liverpool on Jan. 10 the hearing was resumed of the case against Lewis Baker and Herbert Edgar Paddingham, master and steward respectively of the Mary A. Troop, charged with assaulting a Chinese cabin boy, named Ah Ching. The charge was now altered to one of causing grievous bodily harm to the boy with intent at Port Townshend, United States, and on the high seas. Philip Sweeney, A. B., said the steward badly ill treated the lad by thrashing him with sticks and ropes ends, the lad's body and face being always covered with bruises. The lad never seemed to resist The witness saw the steward on one occasion throw the lad down on a barrel and push a tin holding about a pint as far down his throat as possible, and, holding the lad's nose, fill it with soup through a funnel, the lad gasping and choking the while. The witness corroborated other alleged acts of cruelty detailed by other witnesses at the previous hearing. A seaman named Barkar told him that he had seen the steward push the lad overboard while the captain stood by looking on seeming to encourage it. The witness told Barkar to keep his mouth shut, and the witness himself said nothing. Elijah Taylor, second mate of the ship, deposed to numerous acts of cruelty by the steward, and said the captain must have seen what was going on. The witness taxed the steward with his cruelty but he did not reply The lad's eyes were always black. He certain was present when the steward scrubbed the lad's back so as to draw blood. Charles Kelly, foreman first mate said he had spoken to the captain and about striking the boy who was covered with scars and bruises, and whose face was always swollen. He became terribly emaciated and could scarcely walk. The last time the witness saw him he was lying on the paint locker. His eyes were closed and his mouth open. His face was of a pale ashy colour and he appeared to be dying Indeed the witness thought he was dead The boy could not stand. About an hour afterwards he was told that the boy was missing. He reported this to the captain who appeared unconcerned and told one of the crew to look for him. John Brown A. B deposed to seeing the steward and second mate throw the lad but not the captain The prisoners were committed for trial, the magistrate saying that he would not take upon himself the responsibility of admitting the captain to bail.

THE NEW BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

FAREWELL SERMON.

THE church of St. Peter's, Eaton Square, was well filled on the evening of Jan. 10 to hear Dr. Welldon's fare-well address, before leaving for India. The substance of the Bishop's address is given in the following letter published in the "Times" of Jan. 11:—

SIR,—To-morrow morning I leave England for India. When I am there you will, I hope, allow me to invoke your powerful aid from time to time in laying the needs and opportunities of the Church in India before English Churchmen at home. But the general conception of the Church in relation to Indian life, whether European or native, is not, I think, difficult to state.

The new Viceroy, whose entrance upon his high office has been watched with so much interest and expectation, has lately spoken of "the spectacle presented by our dominion in India" as that of "British power sustained by a Christian ideal." To those few noble words the Church in India fully subscribes. In them she finds the justification of her being. For if the ideal of government in India is to be Christian, the Church is qualified, above all other institutions, to create and sustain that ideal. The Church and the State are at one in desiring that the government of India should be based upon the great moral principles of Christianity. They are at one, too, in desiring that those principles should not be belied, but illuminated by the personal lives of the Europeans in India. To believe in the high mission of the race, and to believe in it as controlled and sanctified by religion, is the spirit of Imperial Christianity. While it is true, then, and the Church must recognise the truth, that the Government of India is rightly pledged to a complete religious impartiality, I venture to claim for the Church that, so far as her influence extends directly or indirectly, she may, by forming an enlightened public opinion, render a service of lasting value to the Government.

There is indeed one special aspect of Christianity in India where it may be thought that the Church stands necessarily opposed to the State. I need not say that I refer to Christian missions. The Bishopric of Calcutta is not indeed a missionary bishopric. It would be a departure from the true nature of my office to regard it as an instrument of missionary propagandism. Yet Christian missions may, I think, justly hope, not indeed for the support, but for the systematic toleration of the Government. It is in a sense true that the great missionary in India is not the Church, but the State, for it is impossible to place a highly advanced Christian civilisation beside a civilisation of another type and not to produce a deep effect upon the latter. The theory that England can introduce into India Christian laws and customs, Christian institutions, Christian society, and the spirit and temper of Christianity without introducing the elements of Christian thought or belief need only be expressed to be rejected. Non-Christian races, when they are brought into contact with a dominant Christian race, will be led to investigate the credentials of Christianity. It is the State which raises this question; the Church endeavours to answer it. No doubt the Church will be conscious of the limitations imposed upon her as the Church of a small, although governing, minority. She will pursue a large-hearted and broad-minded policy. She will cherish a feeling of respect for the ancient religious systems by which she is surrounded; she will use no harsh word nor entertain any unkind thought about any one of them. She will hold, not that Christianity is wholly true and other religions are wholly false, but that Christianity is the perfect expression of the truth to which other religions approximate. She has no title to enforce her creeds and her practices upon men of other faiths than her own. Nor will she suppose that the Church in India can be or ought to be a mere replica of the Church at home. She will be persuaded that Indian Christianity, if it shall ever become national, must be based upon native habits of thought and life, upon native character, and upon a native ministry; but it will be her high privilege, as it is her sacred duty, to meet and welcome, and, so far as she may, to satisfy, the many tendencies of the Indian mind and conscience towards Christ, and she will believe that she can afford no better evidence of her love for India than by offering to the Indian people, so far as they are willing to accept it, the religion which has been the principal source of English greatness and happiness.

In the various questions affecting Indian life, whether social or moral or religious, the Church may aspire to play a useful if not a prominent part. She will be the constant advocate of justice, humanity, and sympathy: from politics alone she will hold aloof. She will seek to recommend Christianity, not by controversy, but by the evidence of a Christian society and of personal Christian lives. To the self-denying ministries of Christian men and still more perhaps of Christian women, India offers a field that is practically illimitable, and in proportion as these ministries create what may be not unfairly called a Christian atmosphere, the Church will promote the realisation of that Christian ideal which is, as has been said, the true aim of the British Government.

It is my hope that, when I have studied more or less the problem of Indian Christianity, I may be permitted to speak of it personally in England. Meanwhile the late Metropolitan of India, Bishop Johnson, allows me to say that he will place his long experience of Indian Church life at the disposal of all who may be willing to help the Church in India by offering personal service or pecuniary aid or otherwise, if they will write to him at the Church House, Westminster, S. W.

In the life of India as in most human affairs it is desirable to ask and, if possible, to answer the question, What is the end to which events are tending? Great changes must pass—nay, they are passing—over India. Nothing can prevent them; nothing can I think, long delay them. It may happen too that where two courses are possible, to refuse the one is in effect to choose the other. Is it better then that the Europeans in India should live in accordance with the laws of Christianity, or that, amidst a society essentially religious, they alone should discard the practice of religion? Is it better that the new civilisation—which must soon or late be the product of the contact between the social and the moral system of the governing race and the systems of the races which it governs—should be ultimately religious or secular? I hope that at last, perhaps after centuries, it may come to realise something of the broad and generous Christianity which is nearest, as it seems, to the mind and spirit of Christ. At all events, it is in that hope that I go to India; it is for that end that I am content to work there.—Very faithfully yours, J. E. C. CALCUTTA.

A conversazione was held on Jan. 10 at the Church House, Westminster, by the invitation of Bishop and Mrs. Johnson, to bid farewell to the Bishop of Calcutta. Among those present were the Secretary of State for India and Lady George Hamilton, Viscount Peel, the Bishop of London and Mrs. Creighton, the Bishop of Rochester, and the Hon. Mrs. E. S. Talbot, Bishop and Mrs. Barry, Sir Charles and Lady Elliot, the Master of Haileybury and the Hon. Mrs. E. Lyttelton, Sir Alexander and Lady Mackenzie, Archdeacon and Mrs. Atlay, Sir Charles and Lady Bernard, the Hon. Mrs. Charles North, &c.

SCENE AT VICTORIA STATION.

There was a large and representative gathering at the London, Chatham and Dover side of Victoria Station on Jan. 11 to wish "Godspeed" to Bishop Welden. Mr. Weldon, remarks the "Pall Mall Gazette," appeals to a much wider circle than the cleric bred up within the shadow of the Church. His headship of Harrow has given him hold of a generation or so of young men of the stuff of rulers. Then he is an Old Etonian, and present and past Eton does not forget that. His writings on Aristotle, his general contributions to classical criticism and his wider literary work, have given him a grip on another class, and lastly there are the Churchmen and Churchwomen to whom he now becomes a figure of permanent interest. Thus it was that the crowd that assembled to say "Ave et vale" was singularly complex. There were any number of "Old Harrovians" who justified the appellation, and others who were not a bit old, and yet were so in the technical sense. Many present boys were there who treasured up genial words and, perhaps, remembered the last "jaw" with a hurried determination to live up to it. Then there were masters who had worked in harness with the present Bishop, and were proud of his preferment to-day. Eton had many representatives; indeed it seemed that every section of Society had sent someone to say its good-bye—Parliament, and the Bank of England and other institutions.

Half an hour before the Dover express was timed to start, the Bishop was there with a dozen or more friends, a number which soon swelled to several hundreds. Presently Lord Roberts, having that "ready for anything" look which is part and parcel of himself, came up and shook the departing prelate by the hand. Young Harrow greedily watched this scene; to the schoolboy there is nothing so appealing as a great military commander. It is no disrespect to say that a bishop placed in the scale against a successful general would be found sadly wanting in the estimation of the boy.

Another distinguished man to wish adieu was Viscount Peel, who, by reason of his long and brilliant connection with the House, gave a sort of official stamp to the proceedings. There were also the late Bishop of Calcutta, Dr. Johnson, who came to cheer his successor, with Reginald Smith, Q.C. and several lesser known members of the Bar; the Bishop's brother, the Rev. F. Weldon of Uppingham, and Mrs. Weldon; Lady Jeune, and many other ladies noted for their philanthropy or their interest in Church work. There were numerous other persons who from causes deeply concerning themselves would have felt it rank disloyalty to remain away. For each the Bishop had hearty grasp of the hand and a characteristic smile. They crowded round him to hear his last words. Is there a message you would like to give? ons reporter asked him." Well, "he said," I shall try to do nothing unworthy of Eton or Harrow, I belong to both, I have written that to the "Times." Accompanying the Bishop is Mr. Stafford Crawley, who goes as his secretary and is an old Harrovian. The Rev. E. A. Newton, of King's College Cambridge, also goes with Mr. Welldon to take charge of a school out in India. There are various other persons, more or less in the entourage of the Bishop, who are going out either to commence work of a missionary character or to take it up again.

Punctually at eleven o'clock the train began to steam out, and cheers were raised. The Bishop acknowledged them smiling. Some Harrow boys raced up the platform to gain the last glimpse and to give the last demonstration. "He was an awfully decent sort," they said; "let's give him another." And they did.

Thus was the Metropolitan of India, Ceylon, and Aden speeded to his great diocese. He joins the *Egypt* at Marseilles.

THE CZAR'S PEACE RESCRIPT.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Foreign Office has issued a short parliamentary paper under the title of "Correspondence respecting the Proposal of H. M. the Emperor of Russia for a Conference on Armaments" (Russia, No. 1, 1899; C.—9,090). The text of the paper communicated by Count Muravieff to the Foreign Representatives on Aug. 24, 1898, commonly known as the Czar's Rescript, appeared in the *Times* of Aug. 29. In forwarding this document to Lord Salisbury, her Majesty's Ambassador in St. Petersburg writes in his despatch of Aug. 25:—

Count Muravieff begged me to remark that this eloquent appeal, which he had drawn up at the dictation of the Emperor, did not invite a general disarmament, as such a proposal would not have been likely to be generally accepted as a practical one at present, nor did his Imperial Majesty look for an immediate realisation of the aims he had so much at heart, but desired to initiate an effort the effects of which could only be gradual.

His Excellency thought that the fact that the initiative of this peaceful effort was being taken by the sovereign of the largest military Power with resource for increasing its military strength unrestricted by constitutional and parliamentary limitations would appeal to the hearts and intelligence of a very large section of the civilised world, and show the discontented and disturbing classes of society that powerful military Governments were in sympathy with their desire to see the wealth of their countries utilised for productive purposes rather than exhausted in a ruinous and to a great extent unless competition for increasing the powers of destruction.

I observed, in reply, that it would be difficult to remain insensible to the noble sentiments which had inspired this remarkable document, which I would forward at once to your lordship and I felt sure that it would create a profound impression in England.

To this despatch Mr. Balfour, then temporarily in charge of the Foreign Office, replied on Aug. 30.—

As the Prime Minister is abroad and the Cabinet scattered, it is impossible for me at present to give any reply, but I feel confident that I am only expressing the sentiments of my colleagues when I say that her Majesty's Government most warmly sympathise with and approve the pacific and economic objects which his Imperial Majesty has in view.

Subsequently, on Oct. 24, Lord Salisbury replied more fully to her Majesty's Ambassador, Sir C. Scott, as follows:—

Foreign Office, Oct. 24, 1898.

SIR,—Her Majesty's Government have given their careful consideration to the memorandum which was placed in your hands on Aug. 24 last by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, containing a proposal of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia for the meeting of a conference to discuss the most effective methods of securing the continuance of general peace and of putting some limit on the constant increase of armaments.

Your Excellency was instructed at the time by Mr. Balfour, in my absence from England, to explain the reasons which would cause some delay before a formal reply could be returned to this important communication, and, in the meanwhile, to assure the Russian Government of the cordial sympathy of her Majesty's Government with the objects and intention of his Imperial Majesty. That this sympathy is not confined to the Government, but is equally shared by popular opinion in the country, has been strikingly manifested since the Emperor's proposal has been made generally known by the very numerous resolutions passed by public meetings and societies in the United Kingdom. There are, indeed, few nations, if any, which, both on grounds of feeling and interest, are more concerned in the maintenance of general peace than is Great Britain. The statements which constitute the grounds of the Emperor's proposal are but too well justified. It is unfortunately true that while the desire for the maintenance of peace is generally professed, and while, in fact serious and successful efforts have on more than one recent occasion been made with that object by the Great Powers, there has been a constant tendency on the part of almost every nation to increase its armed force, and to add to an already vast expenditure on the appliances of war. The portion of the instruments thus brought into use, their extreme costliness, and the horrible carnage and destruction which would ensue from their employment on a large scale, have acted, no doubt, as a serious deterrent from war. But the burdens imposed by this process on the populations affected must, if prolonged, produce a feeling of unrest and discontent menacing both to internal and external tranquility.

Her Majesty's Government will gladly co-operate in the proposed effort to provide a remedy for this evil; and if, in any degree, it succeeds, they feel that the Sovereign whose suggestion it is due will have richly earned the gratitude of the world at large.

Your Excellency is therefore authorised to assure Count Muravieff that the Emperor's proposal is willingly accepted by her Majesty's Government, and that the Queen will have pleasure in delegating a representative to take part in the conference whenever an invitation is received. Her Majesty's Government hope that the invitation may be accompanied by some indication of the special points to which the attention of the conference is to be directed as a guide for the selection of the British representative and of the assistants by whom he should be accompanied.

You will read this despatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and leave him a copy of it.—I am, &c., Salisbury.

Here ends the published correspondence. Whether her Majesty's Government has since received the suggested "indication of the special points to which the attention of this conference is to be directed" we are not informed.

SUICIDE OF COUNT FRANCIS KAROLYI.

COUNT FRANCIS KAROLYI, civil attache to the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in London, was found shot at his residence, 125 Piccadilly, on Friday evening Jan. 6. Count Francis left the Embassy at about a quarter-past two on Friday afternoon. He then appeared to be somewhat depressed, but, as he had been frequently seen in that state, no particular notice was taken. The Count went straight to his chambers in Piccadilly and proceeded to his private room. His valet was in attendance on him at intervals till between seven and eight in the evening, and was told that his master would not be going out that night. Shortly after eight o'clock the valet again went to the Count's room. Receiving no answer to a question he put to him, he approached the sofa, and found that blood was coming from one of the Count's ears. He attempted to rouse his master, but failed. Dr. Manley Sims was sent for, and pronounced the Count dead. A five-chambered revolver was found by his side, with one of the chambers discharged. Count Mensdorff, the First Secretary of the Embassy, was out of London on Friday, but on being apprised of the occurrence he immediately returned. Count F. Karolyi wrote several letters during Friday, including one to Count Mensdorff, in which he is said to have intimated that he intended to end his life, but assigned no reason. His colleagues at the Embassy believe that ill-health was the cause. The Count had had a weak constitution from his infancy, and was frequently indisposed from spinal and lung trouble. He returned only in the beginning of December last from a two-and-a-half months leave of absence on account of illness, the time being spent at his father's country residence in Hungary.

An inquest on the body of the Count was held on Jan. 9 at his residence in Piccadilly. Evidence was given by the valet of the deceased, medical witnesses, and others, and it was stated that the letter addressed by Count Karolyi on the afternoon of his death to Count Mensdorff at the Embassy gave directions as to the disposal of his body, and apologised for the trouble he was causing. There was no absolute statement of an intention to commit suicide, but the letter was meaningless unless it involved that. The jury found that the deceased committed suicide while temporarily insane.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.

A CORRESPONDENT recently wrote to the First Lord of the Admiralty, enclosing a newspaper report of a severe flogging administered to a youth on board the *Boscawen*, training-ship. It was stated that the youth had no money for a cab and missed his train, for which he received such punishment as greatly to affect his health. Mr. Goschen replied that he would investigate the case, and afterwards sent the following letter:—

Admiralty, Whitehall, Jan. 9, 1899.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Goschen, having made inquiries into the subject of your letter of Nov. 30, desires me now to acquaint you that there is no flogging in the Navy, such as you appear to understand that birching as a punishment is inflicted. Certainly to boys in the captain's gig, as a matter inflicted except in accordance with regulation and by warrant signed by superior authority. It is considered that the form of punishment which you suggest (darkness, bread and water) would be severely punished or both, for whom many sorts of a prompter kind and less likely to injure health are preferable. Mr. Goschen desires me to add that there is no difficulty in obtaining boys for the Navy, and that there is no reason to believe that the system of discipline in the training ships is of such a kind as to deter boys from entering.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

T. H. M. POULTON.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.

A REUTER telegram from Washington, dated Jan. 11 says:—The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has authorised its chairman, Senator Davis, to report the Peace Treaty with Spain to the Senate favourably and without proposing any amendment.

EVACUATION OF CUBA.

According to a despatch from Havana, received in Madrid, all the invalid soldiers in Cuba have already embarked for home, and there are now no Spanish soldiers left in the island.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The American Government has received telegraphic advices as to the gravity of the situation in the Philippines, but still hopes for a pacific solution. According to reports from other quarters, the Filipinos are determined to assert their independence.

The proclamation of General Otis was published at Manila on Jan. 5 in all the newspapers simultaneously. It is only 700 words in length.

After reciting briefly President M'Kinley's instructions, says a Reuter telegram, General Otis expresses the opinion that it is the intention of the American Government, while directing affairs generally, to appoint representative men from among the controlling element of the population to civil posts. General Otis further says he believes that the Government intends to draw on the Filipinos for the military forces of the island, so far as is consistent with its policy, and also to seek to establish a most liberal form of government, in which the people shall be as fully represented as the maintenance of law and order may permit, and which shall be susceptible of development on the lines of increased representation and the bestowal of increased powers into a government as free and independent as that enjoyed by the most favoured provinces in the world. Finally, General Otis invites the full confidence and co-operation of the Filipinos. Nothing is said in reference to disarmament on the part of the insurgents.

Within a few hours of the publication of the Proclamation issued by General Otis, President Aguinaldo caused to be posted all over Manilla a Manifesto which attracted considerable attention on account of its revolutionary character.

The President protests against General Otis signing himself "Military Governor of the Philippines," and declares that he never agreed at Singapore, Hong Kong, or anywhere else to recognise the sovereignty of the Americans in the Philippines. He insists that he returned to the islands on board an American warship solely in order to conquer the Spaniards and win Independence. In both the Proclamations which he issued on May 24 and June 12, he says he made an official statement to this effect. He claims that General Merritt confirmed this by Proclamation some days before the Spaniards capitulated, stating clearly and definitely that the American forces came to overthrow the Spanish Government and liberate the Filipinos.

President Aguinaldo maintains that natives and foreigners alike were witnesses of the fact that the American forces recognised the object aimed at by the insurgents, not alone by their acts in co-operating with the Filipinos as belligerents, but by publicly saluting the Filipino flag when it triumphantly sailed these seas before the eyes of all nations. He solemnly protests in the name of the Deity, who empowered him to direct his brethren in the difficult task of regeneration, against the intrusion of the American Government, and reiterates that he is ready to produce proofs that he was brought here on the understanding that the Americans had promised their co-operation in aiding the Filipinos to attain independence. Aguinaldo, in conclusion, calls upon all insurgents to work together with all their strength, and expresses the conviction that they will obtain absolute independence, and never return the glorious road on which they have already advanced so far.

General Otis attaches no importance to this document, but says he feels confident that it does not express the opinion of the better classes among the Filipinos. Whether the Filipino masses can be controlled and the army kept in check he does not know, but he still hopes for a pacific outcome of the crisis.

A Reuter telegram from Manila of Jan. 9 says:—The situation at Iloilo is rapidly approaching a climax It is just possible that by to-morrow a peaceable solution will be arrived at. Otherwise a rupture seems inevitable. All sorts of alarmist rumours are afloat, although the authorities are taking every precaution. The troops are under arms in quarters, and the California Regiment has disembarked from the transports. The natives, it is reported, have been ordered not to work for the Americans, and the employes of the commissary department have struck. Many natives are leaving the city. General Otis has the situation thoroughly in hand.

The same agency is informed that the Filipino agents in Europe have received the following telegram from the committee in Hong Kong, dated Jan. 7:—"Fight with Americans unavoidable; we not aggressors." Telegrams have also been received during the past few days from business houses in the Philippines stating that the situation was very strained, and that much anxiety prevailed.

The Filipino junta in Europe has sent the following telegram to Mr. M'Kinley:—Treaty peace still unratified. America claim sovereignty premature. Pray reconsider resolution regarding Iloilo. Filipinos wish friendship alliance America; abhor militarism and deceit".

Responding to an inquiry why the Philippines could not be dealt with in the same way as Cuba, Senator Foraker, in the United States Senate on Jan. 11, said with great deliberation:—

The case of Cuba was simple, involving only our relations with Spain and the Cubans. In the case of the Philippines there were other complications—which cannot be mentioned here, but of which Senators will hear in the executive session—which justified the President's course in the most ample manner, and vindicated most completely everything he has done. In fact, no other course is safe in view of the object which we have naturally sought to obtain—namely, justice not only to ourselves, but also to the people of the Islands.

Later on Mr. Foraker once more declared that no one desired to retain the Philippines indefinitely. The President was as much a lover of liberty, truth, and justice as the Senator for Massachusetts, and his love of liberty went out to the people of the Philippines as unerringly as his.

The Washington correspondent of the "New York Herald" announces that information has been received by a friend of the Catholic Church there that the Pope is in favour of the occupation and control of the Philippines by the United States, that all the power of the Vatican is being invoked among the Church representatives there to expedite the ratification of the peace treaty, and that the former adverse feeling of the Church has been entirely changed by the provisions for the free exercise of religion in the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico, and by the guarantee of Church property.

Germany is reported to have given an assurance of her disposition to recognise unqualified American sovereignty in the Philippines. The Madrid Government, finding that German Consuls will not be permitted to represent Spain in the Philippines, is reported to be now trying to induce France to allow her Consuls to do what Germany has declined.

Official confirmation is given to a statement that the American Government has ordered the gunboats *Princeton*, *Yorktown*, and *Bennington*, to the Philippines. The *Bennington* is already *en route*, via Honolulu, from San Francisco. In addition, moreover, to the three regiments of infantry already designated to proceed to the Philippines, via Suez, another regiment has been ordered, making four altogether.

A friend of Aguinaldo, the chief of the Philippine insurgents, has forwarded to Professor Blumentritt, a partisan of their cause in Austria, an interesting communication, which is published by the "Neues Wiener Tagblatt":—

Aguinaldo's refusal to release the Spanish civil and military prisoners, all of whom he holds as prisoners of war, is based on the following considerations. He has in his power 11,000 soldiers, including two generals, forty staff and 400 other officers, all of whom were captured in battle or surrendered after capitulation. Besides these there are 1,000 civil officials and private individuals, among them being several provincial governors and administrative officials. They count as prisoners of war, as they had enlisted in the Spanish volunteer corps. The release of these prisoners can only be effected provided all natives of the Philippines held by the Spaniards in their prisons and in exile in their African and other possessions be set at liberty, including even those condemned in connection with the revolutionary events of last year. Their number is estimated at over 3,000. When this exchange of prisoners is made, the cost of their maintenance must be mutually refunded.

The imprisoned monks must be dealt with on an entirely different footing. In Aguinaldo's opinion, they must not be treated as Spanish subjects but, in accordance with their own declaration, as subjects of the Pope. Consequently their liberation can only be treated of with the Vatican. Aguinaldo requires that the Pope shall send a legate to the Philippines to negotiate with the National Government, not only concerning the release of those monks most of whom took an active part in the war, but also touching the following demands of the National Government. All Papal bulls that have been issued in favour of the monks are to be cancelled, as also those documents which refer to the secular clergy. Secondary education, and the latter are sufficiently numerous for supplying such ecclesiastical requirements. Further, that all bishops of the country shall be selected from among the secular clergy, and that in their nomination the rights of the diocesan clergy and of the lay element shall be taken into consideration. A concordat may be concluded with the Vatican on the basis of these conditions. Finally Aguinaldo repudiates the calumny that the Spanish prisoners are being badly treated. He could only supply them with native food, just as Germany in 1870 fed her prisoners, or was with the usual Spanish fare.

In another communication Professor Blumentritt says:—

The Spaniards in Manila are most anxious that the country should be annexed, as are also the monks inasmuch as it is only under American protection that they can hope for the restoration of their great landed estates. Therefore, according to Professor Blumentritt both elements seek to destroy any sympathy that may be entertained in civilised States for the independence of the Philippines, and with this object accuse the insurgents of the most horrible cruelties.

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

HILARY HONOUR EXAMINATION, 1899.

THE Council of Legal Education have awarded to W J Purvis, Gray's Inn, a studentship of 100 gs. a year tenable for three years; W M Carter, Lincoln's Inn, and G M T Hildyard, Inner Temple (scq.), the special prize of 50l. for the best examination in constitutional Law, English and Colonial and Legal History; G M T Hildyard, Inner Temple; J F Carr, Middle Temple: and W M Carter, Lincoln, Inn, certificates of honour; A E Blake, Lincoln's Inn, and W B Faraday, Gray's Inn, pass certificates.

The awards upon the pass examinations held at the Middle Temple on Dec 1, 9 20, 21, and 22 are as follows—

PASS CERTIFICATES.

Lincoln Inn,—E C Clay, R S Clease, H H G ne, E Greenwood, A W Gruner, Mahammed R Hassan, W Kirk, A J Lawrie, R J G Mayor Syed A. Nawab, H K Newton, Abdul G. Pirzada, H Pohl, Pravatkusum Ray-Choudhuri, H C Scott, H P Sewell, and G L Venables.

Inner Temple,—W H Allen, L C M S Amery, A W F Bagge, K Baker, W D Bushel R Goddard H F Guinness, E A Kirby, J R McClean L E Metchim, R G M Mitchell, A F Moch-ler-Perryman, G H Morgan, J J O Murphy, H T Perkins, S Phillips, J K M Rosa, F R Sanderson, C H Ward, and C H Wise.

Middle Temple,—Jogine M Chattopadhyay, Milkhi R Choudhary T B Curran S Davey Vinayak R Dixit T Elin, R C D Ewing, H A Griffith, J K Hay L W Jones, Sir J Keane E Lesser S Lloyd W Payne S W Pears J D Pennington H S Simmons W J P Smith H S Stowe H A Wilford J J Wilks and P J Willis.

Gray's Inn.—O O Bisgden, F Fulton, Anandaral B Majmuudar, C Porter, Romes C Sen. Harichand N Shah, Cullyanji M Thacker, and Hirjibhoy H Wadia.

The number examined was 106, and of these sixty-seven passed. Four candidates were postponed until the Trinity Examination, 1899.

The following passed in Constitutional Law and Legal History:—

Lincoln's Inn.—G Elgood, G E Raine, H F von Hasst, J T Wardlaw E H C Wethered, R B Wilkinson,

Inner Temple.—R C C Carr, G L Courthope, F J de Saram, P A Koppel, A F Part, J Ricardo, P E Sandlands H E Verey.

Middle Temple.—E Clements A S Cohen R N Green-Armytage A H Henderson Syed Hosain G H Hume C W Lilley J Sanderson Suraj B Sawhny R A Singer W M Wigley.

Gray's Inn.—A J Balm G Leigh Inoogauty S Naidu Gurn D Nanda Shankar Nath E Owen J P Purcell J H F J Reed E J Wilberforce

The number examined was fifty-eight and of these thirty-four passed. Three candidates were postponed until the Trinity Examination, 1899.

The following passed in Roman Law and Constitutional Law and Legal History:—

Lincoln's Inn.—J C Denmead, J K D Hill, A M Kelly, and T P Law.

Inner Temple—T W H Inskip, R P Mahaffy, A L Stanley, R B Wilson, J Wilson Johnston, and C R M Workman

Middle Temple.—M. P Griffith Jones, T W Shaw and M C Stephen

Gray's Inn—Sundar D Pasrichaland John A Vertannes

Of thirty examined fifteen passed.

The following passed in Romand Law:

Lincoln's Inn.—E W Barnes R F. Bury W Copping R F Crawford, F J de Mel P C Dutt G S Elliston, G M D, Fisher C J W Forwell R J R Goffin H Harfield and S Solomon.

Inner Temple.—H B Bargworth, G L Barstow H W Boys H L L Brackenbury, C R Buxton R C Carter T Close, D Cory-Wright; L S Davies; C Erle T E J Fitz Gerald W H Friend, E J Garston, F Giles, Harmood Harmood-Banner M A Harris, H H Joy, H A Law, A D Macdonald, J F Maguire Moreshwar V Navalkar, F Northen, C H Pring, A P A Profumo, A R Sargeant, and F G Thomas

Middle Temple—J A Battersby F Cliffe A Cory-Wright W P Cox J A Davies E A de Bratt E R Harrison R A Hornby T H Lyle W M Lyte S I Oddie H E Peacock L Renaud and J W J Wilroux.

Gray's Inn—W Burke F W Chambers N A Damian S R Hobday Choudhri S M Khan Husein Mumbay Mahomed S Nawaz E O Connor Khimji K Sualy and Jamsed K Tarachand

Of seventy-five examined sixty-two passed' One candidate was postponed until the Trinity examination, 1899.

STRANGE THEFT ON A CRUISER.

A MYSTERIOUS robbery on board H.M.S. Niobe a first class cruiser, recently commissioned for service with the Channel Squadron by Capt. A. L. Winsloe, is being investigated at Devonport. The amount missing is 1,000l., mostly in gold. The loss was discovered on Thursday morning, Jan. 5 by Fleet-Paymr. J. A. Wood from whose cabin the money was abstracted, but it is impossible to fix upon the time when it was taken. Mr. Wood had occasion to use the bag of gold in connection with the monthly payments, but no further necessity arose for drawing from this particular source again until Thursday. The paymaster's staff having been questioned and enjoined to secrecy, the loss was reported to the Metropolitan Police, and before the report had gone the rounds of the ship Sub-Divisional Inspector W. Moorman,

ARMY TRAINING.

THE War Office, the "Daily Chronicle" says, is considering a proposal, which seems extremely sensible—to have every year a number of Militia battalions brigaded in mixed brigades, with regular battalions, in one or more divisions, on Salisbury Plain for the whole month of Militia training, and to have these troops worked together day by day at hard drill, manœuvres of all kinds being excluded until perhaps the last two days, when the brigades might be given a chance of showing what the work had done for them. The cost of this need be nothing, or only the cost of transport of equipment, more than the annual cost of bringing Militia battalions up to Aldershot from different parts of the country. And it is, of course, understood that different battalions would be chosen year by year to have the benefit of instruction with the Regulars, while now and again the Militia up for the year would have a chance of taking part in larger operations during the last fortnight of the training. With regard to a proposal in the "Times" to manœuvre the Aldershot Division against the First Army Corps, on or about Salisbury Plain, it seems necessary to say that this would have to be a specially organised "Aldershot Division," inasmuch as the Aldershot Division forms the backbone of the First Army Corps, and could not very well operate against itself. For the rest the proposal is one to test "mobilisation," and one cannot help thinking it would be more costly than even grand manœuvres.

GREAT MEN'S EYES.

IN "Temple Bar" Mr. Charles Draycott tells us that the Duke of Wellington had blue hawk's eyes gleaming with military genius.

Carlyle says Frederick the Great had "such a pair of eyes as no man, or lion, or lynx of that century bore elsewhere. Most excellent, potent, brilliant eyes, swift-darting as the stars, steadfast as the sun; superlative grey, of the azure-grey colour; large enough, not of a glaring size; the habitual expression of them vigilance and penetrating sense, rapidity reaching on depth. Which is an excellent combination; and gives us the notion of a lambent outer radiance springing from some great inner sea of light and fire in the man." What is this but the very essence of the man distilled, as it were, from his eyes?

An officer, describing Napoleon as he appeared on board the Bellerophon wrote:—"His eyes are grey and the most piercing you can imagine. His glance, you fancy, searches into your inmost thoughts."

The late Prince Bismarck had grey eyes in deep sockets almost hidden by bushy eyebrows. Lord Wolseley's phisical vigour is said to be indicated in his clear calm eye of blue, "not cold, but steady, penetrating, and observant." Carlyle describes the eyes of Charles Dickens as "clear, blue, and full of intelligence," and Forster adds his impression of them as "wonderfully beaming with intellect, and running over with humour and cheerfulness." Douglas Jerrold had keen blue eyes gleaming from beneath shaggy eyebrows.

President Kruger is represented to possess grave, shrewd eyes, usually half closed but which have a knack of suddenly opening and fastening upon you with a look of intense penetration.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, JANUARY 2.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut F E Boxhall to be lieut, Midship nan E Venning to be sub-lieut.

January 4.

The following promotions have been made:—Commanders P Hankins, M V O C E Kingsmill, and C J Baker to be capts in her Majesty's fleet. C H Co A H Ans m C L Guley R H S Stok s ton Hon H Tyrwhitt T n M Jerram to be capts in her M jesty's fleet Lieuts L H St rvix Coxon H H Stileman W P Dawson, H W Thierens H A S Fyler H Orpen H A Hatchard G A Christian H n to Pearce A F Hoinsto be commanders in her Majesty's fleet, P A I Lloyd A Hayes Sadler H C C Da costa R F Phillpn re W O B Stothb A J Hotham E H Grafton the Hon S Hawke T D W Napier C L Vaughan Lee A C Leveson to be commanders in her Majesty's fleet Sub-Lieuts A I M Sutherland A. Moreton A. Bromley H Curtis W G A Ramsay Fairfax C C Gervers V F Turton P Pitts F Powell H B Meiklejohn M H Laubock H F Grant H Winthrop W L Allen S G R Neville R S Noble H R Sullivan J C S Hughes C K Macl an D H Carmichael C W R Roy ds to be lieuts in her Majesty's fleet.

January 6.

The following promotions have been made:—Rear-Admiral E C Drummond to be vice admiral in her Majesty's fleet. Capt P Aitken and S C Holland to be rear admirals in her Majesty's fleet. Capts C Johnstone and J C Burnell to be rear admirals on the retired List.

Royal Marine Light Infantry. Lieut F E Chichester Barnard having by royal license and authority assumed the surname of Unchester in lieu of Barnard, will henceforth be known as Frank Aveyard Chichester Barnard Chichester.

January 7.

Fleet Surg V Duke B A M B has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of deputy inspector of hospitals and fleets.

January 9.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.—Major L J Hadley is retired at his own request with a gratuity under the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Nov 1881 Capt F L Prendergast to be major vice Hadley retired Lieut W H Pryce Browne to be capt vice Prendergast prom.

WAR OFFICE JANUARY 10.

2nd Life Guards. Lieut S B B Dyer from 4th batt the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be second lieut in succession to Lieut M A G R Wingfield resigned.

3rd Dragoon Guards. Lieut H J J Patten resigns his commission.

3rd Hussars. Lieut H Combs from 3rd batt the Prince of Wales's Own Wes. Yorkshire Regt to be second lieut on augmentation.

5th Lancers. Capt C V Sloane Stanley is seconded for special extra regimental employment. Supernumerary Capt the ion H G Heneage to be capt vice C V Sloane Stanley.

Remount Establishment. Brevet Col R Stevenson from lieut col half pay to be assistant inspector of remounts and to have the substantive rank of col in the Army vice Col temporary Major Gen W H Trum n appointed on account of retirement.

Royal Artillery. The undermentioned officers on completion of five years service as regimental lieutenants are placed on ret pay: Brevet Cols G B Allen and W N Jervis.

The undermentioned officers on completion of five years service as regimental lieutenants are placed on half pay, Brevet Cols E Dalby C J Hisk W W Smith.

The undermentioned majors to be lieut cols, M Bland on augmentation, E H Pickwoad vice A H Baker appointed to the Staff, R Ward inspection Staff, A P Penton commissariat local forces New Zealand, J L Hixson Indian Ordnance Dept, H E Eman vice Brevet Col G B Allen, Owen S Smyth D S O vice Brevet Col A R Dalby.

The undermentioned capts to be majors, F A L Powell vice G H Battesby appointed to the Staff, as Bisktort Instructor School of Gunnery, H B Brownlow vice F M Blain, J W G Dawkins vice O S Smyth D S O, Capt J H Thomson retires on ret pay, Capt G C Dowell is seconded for service on the Staff, Capt A M Balfour from the Seconded List to be Capt vice J W G Dawkins.

The undermentioned lieuts to be capts, H Johnstone on the Seconded List, R G Cosse on the Seconded List, R S Nairne vice H B Brownlow, W Strong vice F A L Powell, E G Wynyard-Gibbs vice G C Dowell.

The promotion to the rank of Capt of Lieut D R Coates is antedated 10 Jan 1898.

Lieut R G Hayes is seconded for service at the School of Gunnery being specially selected for service in the Instructional Dept.

The undermentioned lieuts on the Indian Establishment are promoted while going through the Long Course of Instruction at the School of Gunnery, C T C Nosh H M Moonas H H Parker.

The undermentioned officers to be lieuts, Lieuts W E Manley from the seconded List vice C C Scott Lieut G T Brierley from the seconded List vice H M Thomas.

The undermentioned officers to be second lieuts, Lieuts B B Crozier from the Antrim Art C R Woodroffe from the Sussex Art O M Sinclair from the Suffolk Art F G West from the Sussex Art, Second Lieut G W Blathwayt from the Kent Art Lieuts H C Simpson from the Suffolk Art H Wallow from the Glamorgan Art E F Byrd from the Sussex Art Second Lieut E st George Lowther from the Devon Lieuts A R B Cossart F S Saward and R W Lamb from the Lincolnshire Art.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be second lieuts, R K Hazlet A Meller G H Stanley W S D Craven H Cornes A G R C Harris W N Budgen W L Campbell A F Thomsen B A M Hall G A Furse C A H Campbell F W Loveday C E J Wauchope J M Maclean R H M Watson G A Yates F M C Trench H C Reeves P C Bryant R E M Barratt.

Capt W J Napier to be adj vice Capt C J Perceval who has resigned that appointment, Lieut (District Officer) G Neal from the Seconded List to be lieut (district officer) vice R M Laird prom 1st Class Master Gunner R Cole to be lieut (district officer) vice J Kinnes i prom.

Royal Engineers. Second Lieut E G W Wace to be lieut

Grenadier Guards, Col the Hon H F Eaton from lieut-col half-pay to be officer commanding the regiment and Regimental District and to have the substantive rank of col in the Army vice Major Gen L J Oliphant M V O who has vacated that appointment on prom.

Scots Guards, Major J B Stracey retires on ret pay.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th January 1899.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·943
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	72·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·1
Dew Point	62·7
Relative humidity of Air	·72
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	78·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	65·9
General Directions of wind	WNW., ENE., E., NW., NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ..... miles	179

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Glasmin, 224 tons, Commander J W Learmouth, sailed on Saturday last, for Kurrachee, in ballast.

THE steamer Sandhall, 1,335 tons, Commander E Williams, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Colobaria, 3,420 tons, Commander D. F. Lee, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta and Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Hochheimer, 1,809 tons, Commander H. Sandstedt, will sail to-day for Havre and Bremen, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Golden Cross, 1,944 tons, Commander W. Miller arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Batoum 1st January, with a cargo of 110,654 cases of Kerosine oil.

THE Florio Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Commander G. Delaya, sailed on Saturday last for China, with a general cargo, and 13 deck passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's. steamer Henry Bolekow, 639 tons, Commander J W Bennett, sailed on Saturday last for Aden and Jeddah, with a general cargo and 31 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mozaffari 1,387, tons, Commander E. Griffen, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karrachee, 25th January with a general cargo, and Mrs. and Master Fitzgerald as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Commander J C Tice, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Kurachee, 26th January, with a general cargo, and the following passengers;—Major and Mrs Poynder, Mrs and Miss Wickham and 3 children, Mrs Cumming and 2 children, Mr J W Greenfield, Mr T Agalasto, Mr H J Agalasto, Sir R Harvey, Bart, Major and Mrs Maubray, 2 children, Miss Poole, Mr and Mrs Powell and child, Lieut Taylor, Mrs Foy, Mrs Foy Jun and 2 children, Mr Foy, Mr Kohls, Mr Rossensvade, and 68 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
F	Hochheimer	1810	Sandstrd	Hamburg	31-1	Glade & Co
E	Parsonstie	2254	Presson	China	31-1	P & O S N Co
H & J	Sidra	1032	Atkinson	Antwerp	4 2	Bombay Co
K	Forida	2049	Chapman	Hull	7-1	J M & Co
N	Cape Colonna	1783	Richards	Hamburg	1-2	Bombay Co
O	Sand Hill	1315	Williams	Calcutta	28 1	W & A G & Co
P	Aldersgate	987	Wills	Liverpool	1-2	J M & Co
Clan	Fraser	1350	Oliver		11-1	F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponaci ..... 552 Ahmed ..... Bhownager .. 31-1 Shped & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Shanghai	2911	Bennett	China	3-1	P & O S N Co
2	Nubia	2319	Young	Liverpool	1-2	W & A G & Co
3	D Baldwin	3044	Canepa	Genoa	2-2	F Baldovino
5	Clyde	3195	Heap	Aden	3-1	P & O S N Co
6	Umta	3150	Herington		28-1	M M & Co
7	Amphitrite	2342	Cosenzo	Trieste	1-2	A L S N Co
9	Afghan	1430	Dillon			H C Joosub
13	Ocean	3577	Rogers	Hull	5-2	F M Co
14	Dumra	762	Rothwell	Karachi	31-1	M M & Co
15	Wistow Hall	2339	Williams	London	3-2	K N & Co
16	Jeanara	3179	Griffith	Antwerp	4-2	F M & Co

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Scindia ..... 27·9 tons gross ..... M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Egypt s	Langborne	London, Jan 5
	Mozaffari s	Griffin	Karachi, Jan 25
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, Jan 26
	Golden Cro s	Miller	Batoum, Jan 1
29	Peshawar s	Wickett	Hongkong, Jan 7
	Oakla s	Peck	Alcutta, Jan 15
	Mo ponenes	Martinolich	Alcutta, Jan 17

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Mavortios	Ress	Calcutta
	Kols s	Livingstone	Karachi
	Sandhill s	Williams	Calcutta
	Henry Holdsw s	Bennett	Jeddah, etc
	Caledonia s	Gordon	London, etc
	Glaslin s	Larmouth	Kar chi
	Bormida s	Delaya	China
	Colobaria s	Lee	Calcutta, etc

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Steamer Indiana, Saville, for Rangoon

" Hochheimer, Sandstedt, for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi

*The steamer Melpomene, began to load on Saturday last for Trieste.

*To arrive.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aldersgate s—325 bales cotton fly 375 bales twist waste 100 bales gunny cutting and 63 cwt old pickers Pragji Hirji and Co, 130 cwt wheat bran N Furbaily and Co

Nubia s—350 bales wool and A. Graham and Co, 110 bales wool Bhuwan Hurbhun, 70 bales wool Jadhowji Kara, 66 bales wool J Khetsey and Co, 150 bales wool Morarji Ratonsee, 19 bales wool and 290 bales goat hair M J Joomabhoy and Co, 202 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers

FOR LONDON.

Weston Hall s—50 bales cotton Tyabji and Co, 150 bales hemp John L Kersten and Co, 47 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co, 20 bales hides Killick Nixon and Co, 300 cwt rapeseed and 782 cwt Koodesee A Baschcok and Co, 200 cwt bone meal R Kaderbhoy, 3 cwt fishmaws A Hadick, 275 cwt gum and 100 cwt aloes Jan Mohomed Rahimcoola, 113 cwt gum A H Mowji and Co, 26 cwt gum and 11 cwt cochanum Kika Khoosaall, 56 cwt Colombo roots Shaik Bamji, 220 cwt bone meal E C Nanji, 4403 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon and Co, 685 lbs carnamons 570 lbs mace and 4 cases cubebs pieces H Joosub and Co, 12 cwt condiment H P Sethna and Co, 2002 cwt myro bollams W and A Graham and Co

FOR HULL.

Florida s—230 cwt linseed Tackersee Jadhowjee

Othello s—975 cwt myrabollums Magjee Bunsee

FOR GLASGOW.

Nubia s—10 tons and 2 cwt old steel Owen and Okell

FOR ANTWERP.

Jeanara s—220 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 330 bales cotton The Bombay Co, 6-03 cwt linseed Ezekl Sassoon and Co, 200 bales hemp John L Kersten and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Cape Colonna s—130 bales cotton A Baschcok and Co

Hochheimer s—220 cwt myrabollums W Kipp

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—100 bales cotton Gadoomal and Co, 420 cwt gum Nirpal Mejee

Nubia s—201 1-4 cw. wheat John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Turbo s—100 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—662 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 110 bales cotton A Baschcok and Co

Melpomene s—110 bales cotton V S H Reddy and Co, 220 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co, 440 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co, 630 bales cotton Volkart Brothers

FOR VENICE.

Amphitrite s—100 bales cotton A Baschcok and Co, 501 bales cotton The Bombay Co

Melpomene s—250 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co, 1000 cwt castorseed A Baschcok and Co, 500 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Parramatta s—16 lbs cow bazar M M Fssabhoy, 60 chest opium H A Esmail and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Parramatta s—25 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co, 20 chest opium alias E Sassoon

FOR KOBE.

Shanghai s—200 bales cotton V S H Reddy and Co, 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Parramatta s—3 cwt ivory M Framjee

FOR NAGASAKI.

Shanghai s—450 bales cotton The Miteni B Kaisha

Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical,
Beware of Substitutes.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

SORE THROAT.
"You cannot do better than gargle with Condy's Fluid."
SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D.,
Physician to the late Emperor of Germany.
Gargle with Condy's Fluid
Sold by all Chemists.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

WHY VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA IS
THE BEST FOR CHILDREN
Because it is the richest in that digestible Albumen which nourishes the body, and in the Phosphates which build up the bones and tissues.
THE BEST FOR MOTHERS
Because it repairs waste, nourishes the frame, and is rich in the refreshing and stimulating properties natural to the finest Cocoa.
THE BEST FOR FAMILY USE
Because it has the highest nutritive value, and being more soluble and digestible, you can get out of it more strength and nourishment than out of any other.
The Lancet says:—"It yields a maximum proportion of the valuable food "constituents ..... easy of assimilation and digestion."
Be sure you try VAN HOUTEN'S Chocolate for Eating. 42

S., & H. HARRIS.
HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION
HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste
WATERPROOF.
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

FOR DIABETES.
"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. WHISKY.
FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

WATSON'S DUNDEE WHISKIES
SELECTED OLD BLENDED GLENLIVET
ARE THE BEST OBTAINABLE, THE BEST ON EARTH
AND THE BEST TO DRINK; AS THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE, WELL MATURED AND DISTILLED FROM PURE MALT.
JAMES WATSON & Co LTD.
DISTILLERS DUNDEE.
AGENTS:
KARACHI: H. ARDUSOMJEE & Co.
CALCUTTA: MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.
COLOMBO: A. F. SLEEMAN.
RANGOON: GARDNER, BROWN & Co.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The followidg letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—
CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY
Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MUST EXCELLENT It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY. this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere, Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shipper: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London.

A Delicious Jelly made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling water
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder
PATENTED
IN PINT PACKETS.
FLAVOURS—LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c &c.
Head Offices—LONDON, E.C.
M&C.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED
CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 20,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.
PARIS ..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG ..... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA ..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI ..... Bank of Bengal.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,025
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due
J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bomb

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1833.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,83,900
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS ...	53,83,900

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 1 year 5 per cent. 2 years 5 1-2 per cent., 3 years 6 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited; free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.
By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.
ombay, 1st January, 1899.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $	100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $	90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	IRIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
37, Charnock Gate Street, Bombay, and at 35, Dalhousie Square, North Calcutta.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Genova, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credits.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investments orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 10,800,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,900,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52.—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage

NOTICES.

NEW INDENT FOR NEW YEAR.

SPECIAL REDUCTION FOR 10,000 PURCHASERS.

R WATCH, RS. 5.

(With 5 presents.)

The world-renowned perfect timekeeper, runs for 36 hours and is guaranteed for 5 years.

GRAND PRESENTATION.—Purchasers of this Watch will get free of charge: (1) 1 Fancy Chain, (2) 1 set Studs and Links, (3) 1 Silk Handkerchief, (4) 1 Ring, (5) 1 Phial Essence. Packing and postage 12 As. extra. Rr. REGULATOR WATCH without Presents, Rs. 4.

Silver hunting key-wind Watch, Rs. 18, Ditto, open-face Rs. 9. Metal hunting, key-wind Watch, Rs. 8. Silver half-hunting, Rs 12. Metal half-hunting, Rs. 9. Metal Calendar Watch, Rs. 6. Ditto, Silver, Rs. 23. Popular Lever Metal Watch, Rs. 10. Ditto, Silver, Rs. 14. 14-carat Gold open-face Watch, Rs 25. Ditto, hunting, Rs. 29. Ditto, half-hunting, Rs. 29. All guaranteed for 5 years.

RAILWAY PIN SET GENTLEMAN'S WATCH, small size, Jewelled and highly finished, Rs. 5. All Watches supplied with extra Glass, Spring, and Case Box.

WHOLESALE RATE.—Purchasers of three Watches (any of the above) at a time will get packing and postage free. Ditto, 6 Watches will get one Watch free.

Out of numerous unsolicited estimonials a few are culled below:—

(1.) Please send us by V. P. P. 12 more halfway Regulator Watches with presents and extra silver watch. The last 12 you sent keeps very accurate time.

(Sd.) JACOB BROTHERS & Co., Rangoon.

THE NORTH EAST WATCH Co.

5, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD, LALL BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.

Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."

GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

For Infants—

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

Invalids—

"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."

H. C. BARTLETT, PH.D., F.C.S.

Growing Children—

"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."

WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

And

The Aged—

"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."

"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

Best and Cheapest.

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co.
Homœopathic Chemists London, England

EPPS'S COCOA.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY

AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark.

Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—

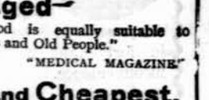
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited, 24, Old Bond Street, London.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs WITH

Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.



From all Iron mongers and Stores in India

If unobtainable, a gross assorted sizes, for 5s. post free, from

BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.

Agents Wanted.

"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co.

Indian Star Co-operative Society HMEDABAD.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE **OUTSIDE WRAPPER** *of every Bottle of the*

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SAUCE.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 226, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'s

HIGH CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

Rs. 5-8. Rs. 4-4. Rs. 31-2. Rs. 3- Rs 3-4. Rs. 2-12

AT CAIRO MANUFACTORY PRICES.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH VAFIADIS & Co.

69 ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BABES

THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER

Made From

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

Ideal Milk

Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.

STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.

A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

DAWSON'S BOOTS

NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")

For CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

PRICE Rs. 2-12 PER GALLON.

Sole Manufacturers— ENGELBERT & CO., BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

Agents, with Stock—Messrs. MACBETH BROTHERS & CO., BOMBAY.

PEARS' SOAP

"WAITING FOR PEARS."

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

FAC-SIMILE OF

ROYAL TESTIMONIAL!
ROYAL TESTIMONIAL!
ROYAL TESTIMONIAL!
ROYAL TESTIMONIAL!
ROYAL TESTIMONIAL!
ROYAL TESTIMONIAL!

Berlin
Alsenstrasse
Feb 25th 1896

Koko for the hair, is the best dressing I know. It keeps the head cool, promotes growth, and is in every way excellent.

Princess Hohenlohe Oehringen

KOKO

Eradicates Scurf and Dandriff, Prevents Hair Falling, Promotes Growth, and is the Best Dressing for the Hair. Perfectly Harmless, Clean, Cooling, and Invigorating, and specially suited for Hot Climates.

Of all Chemists, &c., 1/-, 2/6, & 4/6 Sizes.

Depot: 11, Gray's Inn Rd., London, Eng.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

"For many years in India a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Depot for a box of Grass hopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Hovenald's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 11, Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Everybody should look for the Registered Trade Mark, the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.

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Vinolia

Don't use
Boiled Soap
for the Toilet.

Soap

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

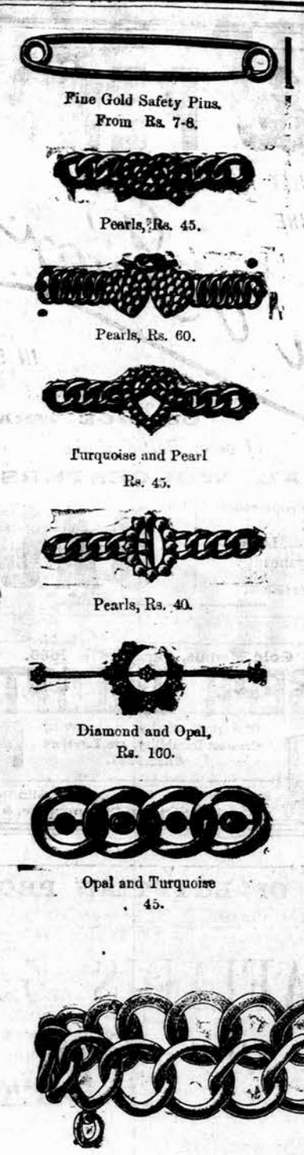
For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching, For Inching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

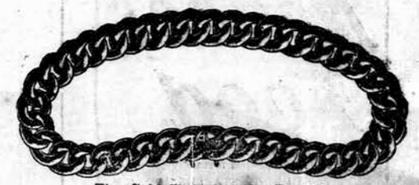
The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once,

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 55.
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 58.
Lady's 18-carat Gold Fob Chain, Rs. 65.


Fine Gold Safety Pins. From Rs. 7-8.
Pearls, Rs. 45.
Pearls, Rs. 60.
Turquoise and Pearl Rs. 45.
Pearls, Rs. 40.
Diamond and Opal, Rs. 100.
Opal and Turquoise 45.

Diamond and Ruby "Wish-bone," Rs. 80.
Pearl and Turquoise, Rs. 42.
Turqueise and Pearl, Rs. 42.
Ruby and Pearl, Rs. 48.
Pearls, Rs. 40.
Diamond and Ruby, Rs. 20.



NEW SEASON'S GOODS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

BEST FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Calvert's CARBOLIC SOAPS.

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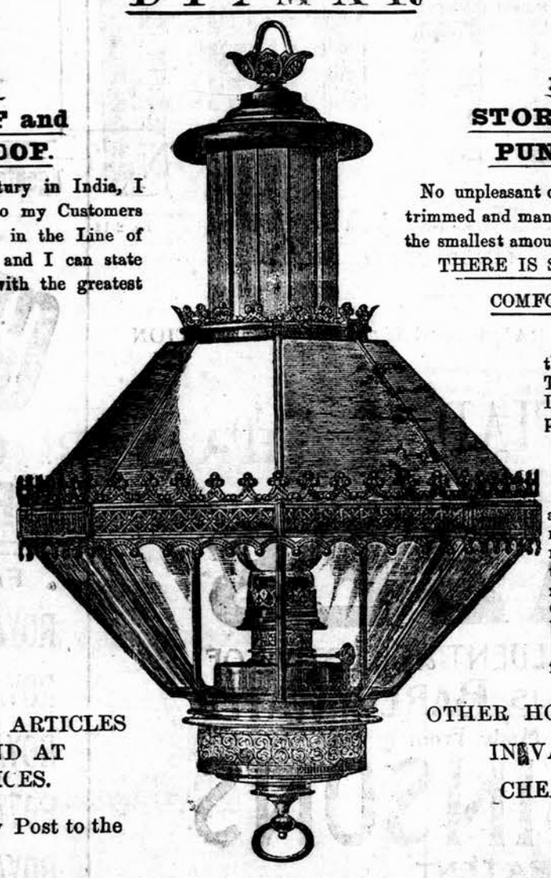

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